# BRYAN AND TRUSTS.

## Demagogic Attitude of the Democratic Candidate.

### CALM DISCUSSION OF THE FACTS.

**Col. Markbreit, of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, Discusses the Question From a Honest Standpoint — Facts Worth Considering.**

Cincinnati Volksblatt:—In his letter of acceptance, Bryan makes the trusts the main point of attack. He expects that the position taken by him will bring him many votes. We find consequently that he is very liberal in his promises to effect a dissolution of all trusts. The fact of the matter is that he promises every imaginable means of ending the existence of trusts. But, as always, he makes very ambiguous promises, and leaves for himself a loophole to escape the enforcement of a law which he promises the public to enforce. He says that he will recommend all laws which are necessary for effecting the dissolution of every private monopoly, doing business outside of or beyond the state limits. The trick is in using the words "private monopoly."

Bryan is a lawyer and he knows very well that the trusts do not correspond to the legal status of a private monopoly. A private monopoly is an exclusive concession for the manufacture of a certain product. Only the possessor of a certain patent has such a monopoly, but a manufacturing corporation never. The laws governing the organization of corporations are of a general nature. Under the conditions prescribed by law, innumerable corporations can be organized. There may be a thousand or even ten thousand corporations organized for producing sugar, and as a matter of fact there are several dozen such corporations in the United States. There may be a thousand or ten thousand corporations organized for manufacturing steel or iron products, or in fact any other product.

No state grants a monopoly, in the legal sense of the word. Only congress grants a certain kind of monopoly, and with the permission of the constitution, viz: patents to inventors and copyrights to authors. If Bryan, therefore, says that he will destroy all private monopolies, he is simply trying to fool the people; for we have no private monopolies in this country.

Perhaps some will excuse Bryan's position by explaining that he does not take the term "monopoly" in its legal aspect, but rather in the commonly accepted aspect of trusts. Well, let that be granted. How will he fight them? He explains that he will appoint an attorney-general who will enforce all laws now in force with regard to trusts; and he also indorses the plank in the Democratic platform, that all corporations should be forced to furnish a statement of their business. However, to attain this end, it is not at all necessary to elect Bryan. Presidents Cleveland and McKinley appointed very able attorney-generals, and instituted a number of suits against trusts. They had the satisfaction of knowing that the courts ordered the dissolution of a number of trusts they attacked.

We call attention, for example, to the Addyston iron pipe trust and the railroad trust. If, in spite of this, great corporations still exist, then this is due to the decision of the courts that, under the constitution, a manufacturing concern cannot be prevented from sending its products beyond the borders of its home state. The very able attorney general whom Bryan expects to appoint can therefore do no more than the former attorney generals did, unless the constitution is changed.

But as far as this change is concerned, McKinley and Bryan both propose the same remedy, viz: the publication of a business statement of these corporations. The Democratic platform goes even beyond this. It demands the abolition of the protective tariff on all trust products. Whether or not this would be an effective remedy, we will not discuss, but simply call attention to the fact that Bryan mentions every possible law for destroying trusts, but does not declare that he will insist upon the passage of such a tariff law.

Our readers can see from the above that Bryan's howl against trusts is simply a case of grand-stand play. He howls, he rages, he foams, but a close examination will show that his remedies against trusts are only such as have already been tried, or such as are recommended also by the Republican party.

Through his proposed remedies against trusts, Bryan simply shows himself a demagogue without conscience, who will promise anything for the sake of getting office.

### WORK FOR VICTORY.

Success in this campaign will depend, as it did in 1896, upon the individual worker—the man in the ordinary walks of business and industrial life. He is the great majority. He it was who gave McKinley the 7,104,779 votes that elected him four years ago. He must do it again this year. His activity, his enthusiasm and his ballot, will decide this contest on Nov. 6. The lesson is plain. Be active, be vigilant, in the cause of peace, prosperity and progress, from now until the polls close.

### TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

Bryan blames the Republican party for the organization of trusts, and attempts to convince people that trusts are a product exclusively of a protective tariff. But how about Europe? Let us see what that extremely conservative Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" says: "Everywhere industrial competitors are organizing and becoming friends. In other words, powerful monopolies are being organized for fleecing the companies which are not organized, for the latter as such are rarely able to resist, and usually must submit to depredations on the part of the money power. This is the spirit of the times, and undoubtedly this spirit will be a ruling factor in the new century."

### TILLMAN'S DICTUM.

"America for Americans and to hell with all others," was the elegant remark at Trenton, Mo., by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention. It fits in precisely with the expression used by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, that "hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners who were here taking bread out of the mouths of honest labor, voted at the last election at the dictation of McKinley's supporters." Is Bryan any better than his principal supporters?

## FORTY-NINE TRUSTS

### ORGANIZED BEFORE THE DINGLEY LAW FRAMED.

**Bryan Was Then in Congress, But Did Nothing Whatever to Check the Growing Evil—Some Interesting Facts of History.**

The Democratic spellbinders, with Mr. Bryan at their head, denounce the present tariff bill as "the mother of trusts," and the source and fosterer of all our monopolistic troubles. Yet, during the years from 1891 to 1894, before the Dingley bill was passed or even framed, 49 of the most oppressive monopolies or trusts were formed, including the steel rail pool, with a capital of $50,000,000; National Lead company, $30,000,000; Anaconda Copper company, $30,000,000; American Sugar Refining company, $75,000,000; National Wall Paper company, $21,500,000; Columbia Fuel and Iron company, $20,857,000; United States Leather company, $130,388,000; Brooklyn Union Gas company, $28,000,000; United States Rubber company, $52,191,000; United States Cordage company, $44,000,000; three malt and brewing companies, with an aggregated capital of over $70,000,000, and smaller trusts, such as the American Broom Manufacturers' association; American School Furniture association, Sperry Flour company, American Electric Heat company, and some twenty more of the well known corporations. Mr. Bryan was in congress during that time, yet he never by voice or vote appeared in opposition to any of them.

### COST OF HARD TIMES.

**From 1893 to 1897 People Lost More Than Cost of Civil War.**

It is estimated by competent authorities that the industrial depression and business stagnation incident to Democratic supremacy in the government from March, 1893, to March, 1897, cost the people more, in actual money, than did the civil war. The recollections of idle capital, unemployed labor, business failures and distress during that period, are still fresh in the public mind.

The election of Mr. Bryan would mean a return to those conditions, multiplied two-fold, for the Bryanism of today is that much worse than the Democracy of eight years ago.

Think seriously and honestly what it would mean to you, to your business and your family to change back, and then by word and influence and vote do your share toward preventing it.

### THE TRUST ISSUE.

The trust issue is now advanced by the Democrats as the main issue, but they will have little luck in this, as they are on the defensive. They must face the following facts: 1. That the Democratic leaders in New York are the organizers of the ice trust. 2. That the Democratic campaign manager, Senator James Jones, of Arkansas, is the chief promoter of the cotton trust. 3. That the Republican party passed the present Sherman anti-trust law. 4. That the Republicans have in congress attempted to bring about the adoption of an amendment to the constitution against trusts. 5. That the Democratic members of congress are responsible for it that the necessary two-thirds majority was not found. These very well known facts will make it extremely difficult for the Democrats to make any impression with their anti-trust position.

### SUGAR SCHEDULE STEAL.

The $40,000,000 that the Democratic Wilson tariff voted into the pocket of the sugar trust, carried with it a full dose of Bryan free trade that closed the factories and mills of the country, threw hundreds of thousands of laboring men out of employment and inaugurated the souphouse in all our large cities for the starving poor. That is Democratic trust fighting for you. Is it not true, then, that a vote for Bryan is a vote for hard times?

# "PARAMOUNT" ISSUES.

## Your Vote Is For Hard Times or For Prosperity.

### CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

**The Leading Question In This Campaign Is the Prosperity of the Individual and of the Nation — Votes For Bryan Are Votes For Business Disaster.**

Self-preservation may be, as Bryan has lately called it, the lowest motive in the present campaign, but mankind has commonly considered it "the first law of nature." Certainly, it is the "immediate" issue before the voters on November 6. Four years ago Bryan made no appeal except to this very element in every man's breast of wanting to better his condition, and told glowing tales of the great things that free silver would do for every one, as his one argument for votes for himself. If that argument to the full stomach, as he now contemptuously calls it, was good then in his behalf, why does it not apply equally at this time when the facts happen to be against him?

Every prediction of evil that he made if McKinley should be elected and the Republicans succeeded, was one as to physical conditions. Now that all Bryan's predictions have been falsified by actual results of prosperity that he can not deny, and so acknowledges by his studied silence on the subject, why is it the lowest motive to appeal today to the same emotions that Mr. Bryan himself invoked? Why is it not entirely legitimate and in fact the just due of every man whose interests are imperilled, to warn him of his danger, to invite him by all that is dear to him to take care of himself and of his own?

After all is said and done, after every "paramount issue" invented for the purpose of the present campaign, and every side-line is considered and talked about, every man at the last comes down in making up his mind about his vote, to the thing that will concern his own interests most directly. He would be untrue to himself and false to the trust imposed upon him if he should do otherwise. There is more than mere selfishness in this. In the welfare and prosperity of its people rests the welfare and prosperity of the republic, and unless they are happy and contented there can be no safety for the system of government that depends entirely upon its citizenship and their condition for its existence.

This is, then, not the lowest motive, as Mr. Bryan says, but in some respects among the highest that can be brought before the American people in the solemn hour of a presidential election that may decide great policies not for four years alone, but for generations to come. It is not merely Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan and the personal fortune of either of them, but matters that will concern Americans yet unborn that are involved in the pending election. No citizen of this republic can neglect the welfare of our own citizenship in his vote and political action, without sharing in their suffering and without thrusting the evils thus brought about upon those that may come after for time beyond measure.

It is a solemn responsibility; it means more than can be stated in these words; and for that reason every voter should carefully consider, irrespective of all party affiliations, just what he shall do in this decisive crisis. It is no threat of capital, no idle dream of political schemers, but a plain business proposition, born in the very circumstances of the case, imbedded in the very human nature of our people, that Mr. Bryan's election, upon the Kansas City platform, reiterating and reaffirming, in even stronger terms, the Chicago platform threats against the industrial and commercial interests of the country, will precipitate a panic, as sure as the sun rises upon the day of the announcement of his election.

Eight years ago, this warning was given from fear of the free trade threats of the Democracy in their campaign of that year. The people were persuaded that it made no difference which party was in power; that the one party was just about the same as another; and this foolish falsehood was dinned into them so persistently that it became a common saying, even among those who had education enough to know better.

Then the people were persuaded that we ought to have a change, just for the sake of a change, just to get new people into power. They tried the change, and all the warnings of the dangers of free trade were of no avail, and the prosperity under President Harrison was thrown down. The very day after that election the trouble began. Who can have failed to remember in his own sad experience how great that trouble was, how persistent its pressure, how widespread its disaster.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, and a Democrat, was not talking politics, but common sense, when he said: "That terrible period for the wage earners of the country, which began in 1893, and which left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery, practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897."

Those troubles, which began with Cleveland's election, for fear of Democratic free trade, and were aggravated by the Democratic persistence in putting the Wilson free trade bill upon the country in the very midst of the panic of 1892, Mr. Gompers says were ended when 1897 came in,—that is to say, when William McKinley came in to be the president. Now, we have not only the threat of free trade, for Bryan was in the very congress and on the very committee responsible for that Wilson law, with all its evils and its added disaster to the industries of the country, and holds still to that same dangerous doctrine; but we also have in full vigor the danger of free silver just as strong, just as imminent, as it was when the people voted against it four years ago.

The same man, supported by the same aggregation of parties, upon the same platform fully reaffirmed, with double emphasis as to silver, can not but bring identically the same results that were then feared by the people and averted by their wisdom. For Democratic distress and adversity, we now have Republican prosperity and thrift. For Republican policies of protection fully fixed in the statutes, and honest money enacted into law, and doing just the things that were promised for them, we are asked to substitute free silver, free trade and their general disturbance to our entire industrial system.

That is the "immediate," irrepressible, insistent issue that must be met on the 6th of November. Bryan's election means, at the very least, the continued, persistent, unceasing agitation of every issue involved in his Chicago and Kansas City platforms. It can not be otherwise, without impugning the good faith of himself and his party. They believe these things, we have a right to presume, or they would not ask the people to approve them, and if the people approve them, the Democratic and Populist and Silver parties would be false to themselves and the people if they failed to strive to undo all the things in the statutes that they oppose and to substitute therefor the policies that they profess to support.

That very agitation must inevitably disturb every business condition. Every industry must suffer; every man earning wages must feel it; every producer must pay his part of the penalty. Thus it is just as certain as the daylight, whether any one wants it or not, whether any one means it or not, that Bryan's election involves agitation, disturbance, apprehension, panic—in a word, just the same sort of hard times that came with the last Democratic election. Will your vote be for hard times and Bryan, or against hard times and for McKinley?

### POSTAL PROSPERITY.

**For the First Time the Postoffice Department Pays Its Way.**

For the first time since 1883, when 2-cent postage was adopted, the government postoffice is paying its own way. The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30 exceeded the expenditures by several thousand dollars.

For the first time in the history of the nation the postal receipts exceed $100,000,000 a year. For the fiscal year ending June 30 they were $102,500,000, an increase of $20,000,000 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Postal receipts always fluctuate with business conditions; declining in "hard times" and increasing in "good times." This record is another unimpeachable evidence of the era of prosperity on which we have entered. Let us not break this self-sustaining record by voting for a "change."

**"What I denounce is a protective tariff. It is a false economy and the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country."**

—William Jennings Bryan in a speech in the house of representatives, 1894, advocating the passage of the Wilson free trade tariff law.

### THE AFRICAN VOTERS.

One of the sporadic Afro-Americans supporting the Democracy, that disfranchises his people in every state that it can, in appealing to George W. Jones of Litchfield, Ill., to vote for Bryan, assured him that the Afro-American would be "properly cared for" by the Democratic party. To this Mr. Jones very happily replied: "Well, they seem to be 'properly cared for' in North Carolina and some of the other southern states by illegally depriving them of the right to vote," and that "the Afro-American would be cared for in the same manner in Illinois if the Democratic party had the power, as it now has the will to do so."

### THE NEGRO VOTERS.

Bryan at St. Paul said the negroes had long ago paid their debt to the Republican party. Supposing that to be so, what then is their debt to the Democratic party, and under what obligations are they to the Democracy for their systematic disfranchisement in every state where the Democratic power is sufficient to keep the black man from the polls, by threat, or force, or the form of law?

"McKinley a king? McKinley an enemy of free institutions? The republic in danger in his hands? How roaringly ridiculous this wholesale nonsense will appear to everybody in a very short time!"—Washington Star (Independent).

Colonel Roosevelt was assaulted by a mob of Bryan hoodlums for the fourth time, at Fort Wayne. "When the gods would destroy they first make mad."

# PLATFORM PROMISES.

## Those of the Republicans In 1896 Have Been Kept.

### WHY SHOULD VOTERS FALTER?

**A Concise Review of the Republican Pledges Made In 1896, and Their Strict Fulfillment — Argument Addressed to Voters With Brains.**

What is the real campaign issue? Is it not whether the Republican party has proved itself faithful to the confidence placed in it by being placed into power in 1896, upon the promise of carrying out whatever was promised in its platform? Which were the main promises made by the Republican party four years ago?

1. To send a commission to Europe, inviting the different powers to an international monetary convention.

2. To replace the Wilson tariff law, which had proved itself defective and insufficient, by a better tariff law.

3. To give the suffering Cubans their liberty and independence.

4. To introduce the gold standard.

5. To revive trade and commerce, and introduce a new era of prosperity through a sound financial and business administration.

Has the Republican party kept its promises, or did it neglect to fulfill even a single one? Not a single one, every one has been kept.

Immediately after his inauguration, the president appointed a commission, consisting of the Silver Republican and and United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado; Adlai E. Stevenson, the former Democratic vice president, and now occupying the same position on the Bryan ticket, and Charles J. Payne. The commission consisted of friends of silver, and men who were desirous of bringing about an international monetary conference.

Their mission, however, was unsuccessful. Only in France were they met half way. In England and Germany they were shown the "cold shoulder," and it was impossible to think of an international monetary conference without the consent of these two powers. The commissioners had to return to the United States without having accomplished their object, but the Republican party had fulfilled its promise to make another effort in the interests of silver.

The Democratic platform now demands that the United States isolate itself and again take up the silver coinage matter without regard to the other nations. This is such a foolish demand that no sensible man can pay any attention to it.

Also the second promise, to substitute a better tariff law for the Wilson bill, was kept. Since we have the Dingley law, new life has been given to all industries, and everybody easily recognizes the good results.

As to the third promise, this has been fulfilled in a brilliant manner, for not only have the Cubans been given their liberty, but also the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines are experiencing the blessings of American institutions.

With reference to the fourth promise, every one is acquainted with the result. We today have a law binding the government of the United States to redeem all its obligations in gold, and to keep gold, silver and paper money at a parity.

Now how about the fifth promise? Has the United States gone to ruin, as Bryan and Altgeld predicted four years ago? Did we escape the suffering of the Cleveland administration only to experience the worse misfortune which Democratic demagogues so liberally prophesied? Compare conditions in our country with those of four years ago. Is there any man so blind and unjust, even though he be a Democrat, that he can not recognize the change for the better, as shown by the progress and prosperity of the past three years? Which promise did the Republican party not keep? Which hope of the time of the beginning of the present administration has not been realized?

Now, if a party keeps all of its promises, if all hopes and expectations come true, is it not due that this should be recognized and appreciated, even by an opponent, and that further confidence should be placed in such party?

### HOT ROAST ON BRYAN.

When the New York Press talks about "the man who has violated every sanctity of political civilization; who has sought in turn to set the west against the east, the debtor against the creditor, the naturalized against the native, the suitor against the judge, the civilian against the soldier, the man against the master," every American reader of the newspapers, whether Bryanite or not, knows at once that there is but one conspicuous speaker in the present campaign who says these things, and that his name is William Jennings Bryan. Will the people trust the presidency to such a man?

During the four years Mr. Bryan was in congress, from 1891 to 1895, 49 gigantic monopolies, or so-called trusts, were organized, or reorganized, with an aggregate capital of $3,650,766,950. Yet Mr. Bryan never once, in all that time, raised his voice or lifted his hand in opposition to them.

### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

**Its Splendid Success In the Whole Chinese Matter.**

Every great journal at all aspiring to independence in politics, praises the careful diplomacy of the United States in the Chinese complications. That the work has been that of President McKinley personally, appears clearly from the fact that it has gone forward with three different secretaries in the state department during its progress, the president being the only man in continuous control of what was done. That the action taken is proving to be the best possible under all the circumstances, is shown by an increasing array of evidence, such as this from a recent Paris special:

"In leading diplomatic and financial circles the opinion is expressed that the United States, by its timely decision to hold aloof and to act independently, has taken the wisest course of all, and, come what may, can have no difficulty in securing guarantees from the powers acquiring territory in China that the pre-existing treaties relating to trading rights with the United States will be respected."

Even the Cincinnati Enquirer is compelled by the news to make these headlines: "Disposed to settle the muss along lines laid down by the United States—European powers are showing signs of agreement."

## TRUST PROBLEM.

### BRYAN'S EFFORTS TO REACH THE WHITE HOUSE

**Through This Issue—He Could Do Nothing Unless He Had the Democratic Party Behind Him — But It Is Not With Him.**

Bryan is devoting his energies to the trust problem, and hopes in that way to reach the White house. Trusts are very unpopular among the masses. They are made responsible for various conditions. We will not decide whether such complaints are justifiable or not. But those who are sworn enemies of trusts should, if that is their reason for voting for Bryan, consider how he expects to destroy the trusts.

His promise is that, after his election, he will recommend the enactment of laws which will dissolve every private monopoly doing business inside of its home state. This promise, however, is in itself deceitful. Bryan says he will recommend the enactment of such laws. But will a Democratic house concur? The following episode of the last congress will furnish the answer:

The Republicans introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving congress the power to define, regulate, forbid and dissolve trusts, monopolies and corporations. The same power was to be granted to the states. The vote for this resolution showed 150 Republicans and four Democrats, while 130 Democrats and two Republicans voted against it. As there was no two-thirds vote in favor of the resolution, it failed to pass.

How can Bryan promise to dissolve the trusts if his own party is unanimously against such a step? This also shows Bryan's character. He promises everything under the sun, knowing very well that he cannot keep such promises.

This is true with regard to the Philippines, just as well as with regard to the trusts.

As far as the position of the Democratic party with regard to this constitutional amendment is concerned, we will not assert that they acted unwisely, for a law giving congress such power as this resolution intended, would force all manufacturing concerns in the country to close their doors at once.

### CROKER'S REWARD.

Richard Croker swore before the Mazet committee investigating the Tammany corruption in New York city that he was working for his own pocket all the time, and that was the only explanation he vouchsafed for his immense wealth, gained without toil or any visible means of support. Richard Croker now is the sole hope of the Democratic party, from Bryan down, to carry New York, as every Democratic paper admits and boasts whenever it speaks of the New York situation.

Unless he can carry the Empire state, Bryan has no show for election. What price will Bryan pay then, if Croker should win for him? Will he not control the Democracy of the country, as he now controls the Democracy of the city and state of New York? Crokerism as an issue, therefore, is "immediate" and "paramount."

### GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

That brave warrior, and illustrious statesman and, poet, Lew Wallace, whom the anti-imperialists tried so hard to keep in their camp, and whom they even desired to place with Mr. Schurz on a presidential ticket, has declared openly for McKinley. In his home town, Crawfordsville, Ind., he talked very plainly, and among other things said to his townspeople:

"I will vote for McKinley because the idea of Bryan's election foreshadows to me many different dangers. First of all, I do not believe that he is sincere; no candidate can accept a nomination from three different parties without intending to cheat some of them.

The enthusiasm shown Governor Roosevelt by Indiana voters takes the Hoosier state out of the doubtful column.

# POLITICAL FIELD

## Eloquent Campaign Orators Keep Everlastingly at It.

### LARGE CROWDS OUT EVERYWHERE.

**Colonel Bryan's Up-State Canvass to New York, and Governor Roosevelt's Tour of Ohio and West Virginia. Senator Hanna's Itinerary — Other Live Political News Notes.**

Albany, Oct. 18.—Hon. William J. Bryan ran around two sides of a triangle, from Hudson to Albany inclusive, and probably spoke to as cosmopolitan a lot of people as he has addressed during the campaign. At Hudson he spoke to a gathering of business people of all classes, at Troy to the capacity of an opera house and with an overflow meeting of collar factory and laundry employes; at Mechanicsville to railroad people, at Cohoes to the mass of the employes of cotton and woolen mills, and at Albany to two immense meetings, one in the opera house and one outside, composed of the best element of the city. At both Troy and Albany the meetings were phenomenally large and enthusiastic.

At Hudson Mr. Bryan said: "I believe that Mexico is far better off because we took our flag down from the capital when the Mexican war was over and brought it back to the Rio Grande. I think Mexico is better today and we are better than if we had held a carpet-bag government in place there by means of bayonets, and I think that self-government in Mexico, half Spanish and half Indian, has developed the people more and has brought them further than would have been the case had we held them under our dominion; and if you doubt it, look at Mexico and compare Mexico with India."

**Roosevelt Leaves Ohio.**

Cleveland, Oct. 18.—Governor Roosevelt concluded his Ohio tour with speeches at Canton and Navarre, later crossing the river and opening the West Virginia campaign at Wheeling. Crowds of goodly size greeted the speaker at these points. In this city Mr. Roosevelt was accorded a splendid reception. A parade of clubs was a striking feature. At the armory a monster meeting was addressed. Here Mr. Roosevelt discussed prosperity, the financial question, the Philippine war and the trusts. Touching upon the latter he said:

"Mr. Bryan's declared remedy for the evils which exist in such corporations is the destruction of the industries concerned, bearing down in one common ruin employer and employed. For example: sugar is manufactured by such a corporation. Mr. Bryan favors the destruction of the sugar refining and beet sugar and cane sugar growing industries of the United States by the introduction of free foreign refined sugar into this country. It would probably destroy the corporations he desires to destroy. It would also destroy every man who raises sugar beets or sugar cane, or works in a sugar refinery."

**Hanna's Campaign.**

Huron, S. D., Oct. 18.—The special train bearing Senators Hanna and Frye traveled up and down through the counties of central and south Dakota in the districts where the vote as a rule is close, and where farmers compose a greater part of the population. Fourteen stops were made during the day, Senator Hanna making speeches at Redfield, Northville, Groton, Andover, Bristol, Bradley, Elrod, Bryant, Lake Preston, Desmet, Iroquois, Huron, Aberdeen and Webster. A good deal of spice was put into the speeches at times by sharp questioning on the part of the audiences, who desired to hear about trusts and imperialism, and were not slow to make their wishes known.

**Discussed the Trusts.**

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Adlai E. Stevenson, who is making a tour of the state, was met at the station here by a large and enthusiastic crowd and was escorted to the Woodruff House by a committee of leading Democrats. He was the leading speaker at a big Democratic meeting held in the state armory. Mr. Stevenson was greeted enthusiastically. In his lengthy speech he touched on the trust question and imperialism. Speaking of trusts he said: "By them one-third of the commercial travelers alone have been driven out of employment. There are good trusts and bad trusts, but the good trusts are like the good Indians—all dead."

**Fairbanks Spoke.**

Chicago, Oct. 18.—United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana addressed a large audience on the political issues of the campaign at Austin, one of Chicago's most populous suburbs. The meeting was held in a tent the capacity of which was said to be 5,000. The tent was crowded and the senator's speech was accorded generous applause throughout. The greater portion of the address was devoted to the prosperity of the country.

**Death at Edison.**

Mr. T. C. McCollister received a telegram Wednesday morning announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. Ida Parrott, at Edison.

The lady's death was the result of an attack of typhoid fever.

The Erie pay car will arrive in Marion October 20.

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# IN WEST VIRGINIA

## Governor Roosevelt Expounds the Issues of the Hour.

### SHORT TALKS TO GOODLY CROWDS.

Colonel Bryan Greeted Warmly In Both Part of New York State, Making a Number of Speeches During the Day—Senator Hanna's Denial. Political Matters.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 19.—From Governor Roosevelt's train on the Ohio River railroad, and from the stage at Benwood, Moundsville, New Martinsville, Sisterville, Middlebourne and Waverly. Large crowds greeted the speaker at each point. The towns named are in Marshall county, which is strongly Republican. At Moundsville the governor was handed a copy of the same circular which created a sensation in the west a few days ago, in which he is accredited with some severe remarks about what should happen to strikers, etc. These circulars had been liberally circulated in this part of the state. Governor Roosevelt denied that he had ever at any time said any word which might be construed in favor of anything like what was printed in the circular, and he said the man who got it up was a liar.

A crowd of probably 25 hoodlums collected on the outskirts of the crowd at St. Marys, an oil town, and undertook to prevent Governor Roosevelt from making himself heard. They were partially successful for a while, despite the governor's scathing shots at them. They were quieted by a crowd of McKinley men.

Mr. Roosevelt was accorded a generous welcome here. A parade of clubs preceded the speechmaking. Two meetings were held, 7,000 persons being addressed.

**Colonel Bryan's Tour.**

*Syracuse, Oct. 19.*—A cold, drizzling rain did not dampen the ardor and enthusiasm of the immense crowd which greeted Mr. Bryan when he arrived here after a day's tour of the state from east to west. The crowd was probably the largest which has greeted a political speaker here for many years. A crowd jammed and squeezed itself in the large square fronting on the Erie canal packet dock. Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand erected in front of the Wieting opera house. Inside the theater there was a mass meeting which was addressed by Mayor Jones of Toledo until Mr. Bryan finished his open-air speech. He spoke for half an hour from the stand and then went into the theater and spoke for an hour and a half. In the latter speech he presented in detail all the issues, beginning with the trusts. Then taking up the issue of imperialism he said in part: "The Republicans want to force upon you a standing army of 100,000. If this government is administered according to Jefferson's plan of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, there will be no need of such a standing army. The only reason that can be given why the Republicans want such an army is to enforce tyrannical laws against the laboring man."

Other points at which Mr. Bryan spoke during the day were Oswego, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Fort Plain, Little Falls, Herkimer, Ilion, Frankfort Utica, Rome, Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango and Dewitt.

**Hanna Denies a Report.**

*Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 19.*—Senators Hanna and Frye were greeted with large crowds in the concluding day's tour of this state, ending in a great demonstration in this city. At Mitchell Mr. Hanna denied the report circulated in this state that Governor Roosevelt was intoxicated while in South Dakota, adding: "I am sorry that those who are leading the opposition have so far forgotten the dignity which surrounds the high office of the presidency of this great nation as to descend, as Mr. Bryan has, into personal abuse. I say that it is an exhibition of small appreciation of the high office to which he aspires to descend to prevarication and lying from the rostrum every day."

**Hill's Address.**

*Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 19.*—Ex-Senator D. B. Hill was greeted by a large crowd when he appeared at the opera house and opened his speech by defining the duties of Democrats in the present crisis. He said: "It is the duty of Democratic citizens everywhere to support the nominations of the party regularly and fairly made, even though party policies may not meet their entire approval. I am sure that the platform of no other party will suit Democrats as well as the platform of their own party." After the speech 85 Gold Democrats called and congratulated him and announced their intention of supporting Bryan and Stevenson.

**Stevenson's Swing.**

*Lowville, N. Y., Oct. 19.*—Adlai E. Stevenson and Congressman John M. Quinn of New York arrived here from Watertown. At the opera house they were greeted by 1,000 persons. "Political parties," Mr. Stevenson said, "may be a thing of an hour, but human liberty must stand and will stand in the hearts of the American people forever. The question I submit to you is, why are we prosecuting this war against a people who have never done us any wrong? The continuing of the war, I declare, is for commercial gain."

## DOWIE MOBBED

### And London Coppers Thumped by a Horde of Medical Students.

*London, Oct. 19.*—The meeting held by John A. Dowie, the Zionist of Chicago, was raided by thousands of medical students. Groups of them formed in all parts of the hall, hellowed interruptions and jeered in chorus. Mr. Dowie violently denounced the disturbers and sent for the police. The latter entered the hall during a scene of uproar and arrested six of the students, which restored order.

Further disgraceful scenes took place in the evening. A body of students tried to rush the platform. They threw chairs at Dowie, who called upon the police and fled by a side door. The police fought their way in and endeavored to expel the rioters, arresting a number. Fighting was then resumed, sticks and chairs being used as weapons. The students tried to rescue those under arrest. Ultimately more police were summoned and the hall was cleared.

**Illicit Oleomargarine.**

*Chicago, Oct. 19.*—The Fertile Valley Creamery company's oleomargarine factory here was seized by internal revenue agents, together with the contents of a store conducted by the company. The seizure was made on the ground that the oleomargarine was being manufactured illicitly. Eight men were taken into custody by the United States revenue department, together with all the paraphernalia and materials necessary to the manufacture and sale of the product. Among the men arrested were A. T. Dow, the proprietor, and N. C. Dow, the manager of the concern.

**Have the Entire Body.**

*Lynn, Mass., Oct. 19.*—The entire body of George B. Bailey of North Saugus, who was murdered about Oct. 8, is now in the possession of the Lynn police and has been positively identified. The missing head and arms were found by the police in dragging Glenmere "floating bridge pond." These remains were taken to a local undertaker's rooms and there identified by people who knew Bailey well. John C. Best, who is held on suspicion of having committed the murder, was confronted with the head, but all he would say was that he thought it might be Bailey's.

**Buller Defends Himself.**

*Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 19.*—In his speech returning thanks for the sword or honor, Sir Redvers Buller made a spirited defense of his strategy. He said he did not believe that any general had ever faced a situation so difficult as that which confronted him when he disembarked at Cape Town without an army and with no hope of one for seven weeks or so longer. Said he: "I knew if I failed to relieve Ladysmith I should lose the supreme command. I lost it and rightly, I think. But I had taken on the task and was bound to see it through to a conclusion."

**Democratic Barbecue.**

*Logansport, Ind., Oct. 19.*—Twenty thousand people gathered here to attend the Democratic barbecue. Sixteen beeves were killed. The speakers were Bourke Cockran of New York, Senator Daniel of Virginia, W. J. Houck, candidate for congress from this district; Frank E. Burke, candidate for congress in the Indianapolis district; George Farrar of Indianapolis and Congressman Carmack of Tennessee. Eight special trains brought visitors in addition to the crowd from this county.

**McVey in Trouble.**

*New York, Oct. 19.*—"Cox" McVey, the big pugilist, who gained notoriety on Nov. 10, 1898, by jumping into the ring and interfering with the Corbett-Sharkey fight, was held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of mayhem. Thomas Clinton, a small-sized hotel porter, appeared against McVey. One ear was badly lacerated, he claimed, by the teeth of the 200-pound pugilist, who had attacked him for spoiling a practical joke played by McVey on a poorly dressed man.

**Beveridge Spoke.**

*Indianapolis, Oct. 19.*—United States Senator Beveridge addressed over 4,000 people at Tomlinson hall. The senator has been suffering for several days from a severe cold and his voice was somewhat broken at times. He was enthusiastically cheered from the time he took the platform and was given a flattering reception. Mr. Beveridge discussed the Philippines from a Republican standpoint.

**Launching of the Ohio.**

*San Francisco, Oct. 19.*—The Ohio society of California has received information of a definite nature that President McKinley will visit this city next April to witness the launching of the battleship Ohio, which is now nearing completion.

**Brooklyns the Champions.**

*Pittsburg, Oct. 19.*—Brooklyn won the fourth game of the series with Pittsburg by a score of 8 to 1, making it three out of four, and winning the world's championship, the $500 Chronicle-Telegraph trophy and half the gate receipts.

**Turf Winners.**

At Morris Park—The Amazon, Little Daisy, Killashandra, Belle of Troy, Asquith, Banger.

At St. Louis—Harry Thoburn, Tea Gown, Jack Adle, Theory, Inamorado, Domisio.

At Chicago — Kohnwreath, Frangible, Kenilworth, Fredinabeysem, Chappaqua, Aureo.

At Newport—Brama, Port Wine, Pantland, John Yerkes, Our Lady, Princess Thyra.

**The Weather.**

For Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia—Fair Saturday; variable winds.

## END NOT IN SIGHT.

### Another Obstacle to a Speedy Settlement of the Strike.

### SECOND CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED.

Operators Elucidate Their Offer to the Miners, and Insist That the Decrease in the Cost of Powder Must Be Considered in Determining the Ten Per Cent Increase in Pay.

*Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 19.*—The feeling is prevalent here that the decision of the operators' meeting at Scranton to insist that the reduction in the price of powder must not be taken into consideration in determining the ten per cent increase in wages has complicated matters somewhat. Further delay in reaching amicable adjustment of the trouble is now feared. The situation otherwise is precisely the same as that which obtained when the first notice of the coal companies was posted. Mr Mitchell is extremely reticent.

*Scranton, Pa., Oct. 19.*—Representatives of all the big coal mining companies met here and decided to insist on a decrease in the price of powder being computed as part of the increase in wages to contract miners. District President Nicholls of the United Mine Workers says the Mine Workers' officers were directed to get a straight advance and that another miners' convention will be necessary before the strike can be declared off, even though the officers were disposed to accede to the condition that powder should figure in the present negotiations. The operators' meeting agreed to post notices extending the offered increase of 10 per cent to April 1.

National President Mitchell, District President T. D. Nicholls, District Secretary John T. Dempsey and National Organizer Fred Dilcher of the United Mine Workers have all been quoted as saying that the resolutions of the Scranton convention contemplated a straight advance of 10 per cent for all parts of the region, and that the matter of having this increase made up in part of a decrease in the cost of powder, in the upper regions where powder is sold at $2.75 a keg, was not to be agreed to. The powder question they one and all said was left out of the present negotiations with the understanding that it should form one of the grievances to be adjusted in the conferences which the offer says the operators agree to have with their men to "take up any grievances they may have."

President Mitchell, when informed of the action of the operators, stated that he would have to decline to discuss its probable effect in regard to a settlement until he had given the matter careful consideration. He would not say whether or not it would be possible to deal with the difficulty without calling another convention. President Nichols, whose whole district is affected by the powder question, said that it looked to him as if another convention was necessary.

**Miners' Next Convention.**

*Indianapolis, Oct. 19.*—After the announcement of the practical settlement of the anthracite strike, Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America made the first public announcement of the date of the next convention of the organization, which will begin in Indianapolis Jan. 21, 1901. He sent out a call to the locals over the country, giving notice that nominations for officers should reach his office not later than Nov. 21, 1900.

**Another Demonstration.**

*Hazleton Pa., Oct. 19.*—A meeting of the union mine workers was held here and arrangements were made for holding a labor demonstration in this city next Monday. The feature of the demonstration will be a parade, followed by a mass meeting, at which President Mitchell will be the principal speaker. The mayor of this city, who refused to allow the strikers to parade two weeks ago, has granted permission for the demonstration next week.

**Riotous Strikers.**

*Sharon, Pa., Oct. 19.*—Sharpsville was the scene of trouble between the Shenango furnace strikers and the imported laborers. In the melee Harry Gursley was shot in the shoulder. The furnace will be shoveled out and will be closed down for an indefinite period.

**Homeless Indians.**

*Cheboygan, Mich., Oct. 19.*—The Indians of the Indian village at Burt lake are homeless. The land on which they lived was sold for taxes two or three years ago and on Oct. 4, 1899, they promised to go away in the spring if the writ granted by the circuit court was not served, and they were allowed to stay. A few of them went away. The remainder were evicted on Monday and their homes burned down. The men, women and children remained with their goods out in the rain all night. Some of the squaws are over 80 years of age.

**Dealers in Horse Meat.**

*Chicago, Oct. 19.*—Health Commissioner Reynolds is considering the advisability of licensing dealers in horse meat. Inspectors have discovered that a large amount of the product is being disposed of in the city markets. The facts have been laid before Dr. Reynolds, who has been asked to set aside the prejudice against horseflesh by allowing its sale under proper regulations.

## THOUSANDS

### Involved in the Robbery of a New York Postoffice Station.

*New York, Oct. 19.*—Forty thousand dollars is believed to be a conservative estimate of the amount of money, post office orders, checks and stamps stolen from postoffice station H in the Grand Central palace Monday night or on the way to the general postoffice. Many of the largest business houses and banks in Manhattan above Forty-second street had registered mail in station H on the night of the robbery. None of them were able to find out whether they had sustained losses. Information reached Postoffice Inspector King and Deputies Jarvis and James which convinced them that some one thoroughly familiar with the workings of the substation had possession of a key which opened the registered lock and committed the theft.

**Youtsey's Trial.**

*Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 19.*—The Youtsey trial is drawing rapidly to a close. All the testimony is in, the instructions have been given to the jury and the speeches are being made. There is no improvement in Youtsey's condition, though he is not any worse. Now and then paroxysms return and for an hour afterwards he is much worse, but is still able to rally quickly, showing remarkable vitality. Opinion here as to the verdict is divided.

**Reception to Hobson.**

*Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 19.*—General Joseph Wheeler and Lieutenant R. P. Hobson arrived in Montgomery from New York. They were met 40 miles from Montgomery by a committee and in the city by several thousand persons who had gathered at the railroad station. General Wheeler, in behalf of citizens of Alabama, will present Lieutenant Hobson with a magnificent loving cup as a testimonial to his heroism in Cuban waters.

**Opening Postponed.**

*Madrid, Oct. 19.*—The cabinet has decided to postpone the reopening of the cortes until Nov. 20, on account of the Spanish-American congress, which meets Nov. 12 and lasts until Nov. 20. The Spanish government will take an active part in the congress and an exceptional welcome will be given to the official delegates from the Central and South American republics.

**Prohibition Special.**

*New York, Oct. 19.*—John G. Woolley, Prohibition nominee for president, spoke to an audience of about 1,000 persons at the Star theater in Brooklyn. He also spoke at meetings in Elizabeth and Jersey City. He assigned the entire blame of the existing evil conditions solely to the door of the so-called Christian voter, and stated that the remedy was in his hands.

**New Steel Trust.**

*London, Oct. 19.*—Advices from Wolverhampton confirm the report that a new steel combination has been formed. The three parties to it are the Earl of Dudley, the Brymbo steel works in Wales and the proprietors of the Bertrand process.

## HOW KWANG HSU LOOKS.

### Chinese Emperor Holds His Audiences From Midnight Till Dawn.

"The Chinese emperor is now about 30 years of age. He is under the medium height, sallow and apparently of a weak constitution. He has received a good training in Chinese and in Mantchoo. He knows some English. He has a wife, a dozen concubines and no children. He is unable to control his explosive temper. It is doubtful whether he can exert a rule of authority over others. He has a kind of feminine energy to push ahead, but lacks clear vision of surrounding conditions. His reform edicts are unique in the history of the empire." It is impossible to say, however, what part of them is due to him and what part to Kang Yu-Wei, the greatest leader of the reform party.

"The emperor, as is customary in China, transacts all state affairs between 12 at midnight and the rise of the sun," writes Professor I. T. Headland in Ainslee's Magazine for October. "Some sharp tongue has said that the Chinese love darkness because their deeds are evil. What is good, however, is done at the same time. It is during these hours that Kwang Hsu formulates his edicts, which are all published in the Peking Gazette. Two officials shadow the emperor without ceasing. These are the imperial recorders. They note and transcribe his every act, his every word. Their memoranda are not opened until the history of the dynasty is written, long after the rotting bones of Kwang Hsu have become sacred beside those of his ancestors."

**Implied.**

The sultan hasn't said that he cannot pay, says the Sioux City Journal, but he admits that it costs him $7,000,000 a year to keep his wives in clothes.

**Changes.**

The summer by us
Boldly creeps
First thing we thought of
It was Sept.

Full soon the streets will
All be blocked
With freezing rains, a
Sign of Oct.

Then we will hug the
Parlor stove—
A sure and certain
Sign of Nov.

Then will come Christmas,
Time of peace,
All in the crowning
Month of Dec.

What then? Ah, money
Unto thee
Another century
Come with Jan!
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## ALL TO BE PUNISHED

### For the Part They Played In Recent Chinese Rising.

### BOXER LEADERS WILL NOT ESCAPE.

Celestial Peace Plenipotentiaries, In a Joint Note, Reassure the Foreign Diplomats—Negotiations to Proceed Along the Lines Laid Down by the French Memorandum.

*Paris, Oct. 19.*—The following dispatch from Peking was received here: "The diplomatic corps has received a joint note from Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching saying that it is time to end the present situation and to treat for peace, and that the princes and ministers who were accomplices of the Boxers will be handed over to the courts to be judged and punished according to the Chinese law. In their quality of plenipotentiaries Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching offer to treat for peace and accept the principle of indemnities for the legations destroyed. The losses are to be estimated by delegates of the powers."

**Conger Proceeding.**

*Washington, Oct. 19.*—It was learned at the state department that Mr. Conger's previous instructions at him precisely to deal with the new phase of the Chinese situation developed by the general acceptance of the French note as the basis for present action by Thiebaut, the French charge here, called at the state department and proposed to the secretary the immediate institution at Peking of negotiations for a settlement, and it appears that the secretary then agreed to do his part. Mr. Conger is already acting in conformity therewith. Most of the powers have accepted the French note with reservation.

**Friendly Natives.**

*Tien Tsin, Oct. 19.*—A courier reports that the British column of the Pao Ting Fu expedition reached the walled town of Wang Chia Kou Oct. 15, meeting with no resistance, and that the other columns have also been unopposed. The natives are friendly and supplying food for the troops. The chief of Wang Chia Kou asserts that a body of troops supposed to be French or German dispersed a force of Boxers around Wu Nan Oct. 9, inflicting a severe losses and burning a number of villages.

**A Bunch of Rumors.**

*London, Oct. 19.*—A special dispatch from Shanghai recites numerous rumors in circulation there. Among these are reports that the heir apparent, Hu Chun, son of Prince Tuan, is dead, that Li Hung Chang has been degraded on account of the surrender of Pao Ting Fu, and that Prince Tuan has got possession of the emperor's seal and is terrorizing the dowager.

**British Manufacturers Aroused.**

*Birmingham, England, Oct. 19.*—The Midland ironmasters are inquiring in official quarters about the reported intention to prefer American manufacturers to British in awarding contracts for the extensive railway and bridge construction contemplated in South Africa. Several iron men intend to organize a campaign to press the government into favoring British manufacturers, even though the American bids should be lower.

**Fatal Quarrel.**

*Muncie, Ind., Oct. 19.*—The bad feeling that has existed in window-glass labor union circles in this section ever since the Ball factory resumed work with independent men resulted in Dan Eaton in what may be a fatal shooting affray between two workmen. During a discussion of the labor troubles Dan Lewis Wilhelm knocked Robert Cowan down twice. Cowan then shot him in the back and inflicted what may be a fatal wound.

**General Fisher.**

*Cheyenne, Oct. 19.*—General J. W. Fisher died at his home in this city, aged 56. General Fisher came to Cheyenne in 1871 as associate justice of the territorial court on appointment by President Grant. He was afterward chief justice of the supreme court for over eight years. His war record was brilliant, and he rose from the ranks to be brigadier general.

**McKinley's Condolences.**

*Washington, Oct. 19.*—President McKinley sent a message of condolence to the family of ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson, who died at Lexington, Va. The president and Mr. Wilson served together in the house of representatives for several years, and despite their political differences were warm personal friends.

**Sherman's Condition.**

*Washington, Oct. 19.*—There was no material change in Hon. John Sherman's condition except that he showed signs of increasing weakness. The patient is partially unconscious much of the time, rallying and brightening at intervals. He has a disagreeable cough which irritates him a great deal in his debilitated condition.

**King Albert's Ailment.**

*Berlin, Oct. 19.*—It is now known that the illness of King Albert of Saxony, which has recently become more acute, is due to a cancerous affection of the bladder, which his medical attendants consider incurable.

**Galveston Relief Fund.**

*Galveston, Oct. 19.*—John Sealy, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, gave out a statement showing that the total contributions to date are $1,095,202.

## TEMPLARS

### Elect Officers and Conclave Adjourns. Ohio Jottings.

*Columbus, O., Oct. 19.*—The Grand Commandery, Knights Templars of Ohio, elected officers as follows: Arthur R. Foster, Cleveland, R. E. grand commander; William L. Bates, Hamilton, V. E. D. G. commander; Clifford T. Melson, Sidney, E. G. generalissimo; Thomas Kite, Cincinnati, E. captain general; Carvel P. Clark, Warren, E. G. senior warden; R. G. Rickley, Columbus, G. J. warden; Rev. John M. Wells, Lima, R. G. prelate; J. Burton Parsons, Cleveland, G. treasurer; John Nelson Bell, Dayton, G. recorder; Frank M. Wyant, Canton, G. S. bearer; E. B. King, Sandusky, G. standard bearer; Frederick L. Gaskell, Toledo, E. G. warder; William T. Robbins, Cleveland, E. G. C. of guard.

**Trial of Ferrell.**

*Marysville, O., Oct. 19.*—In the trial of Rosella H. Ferrell for the murder of Express Messenger Tate, Judge Mellborn heard arguments on the admission of the defendant's confession to the Columbus police. The court ruled that the confession should go before the jury. Chief of Police Teter, Inspector Barton, Lieutenant Dauch, O'Neill and Kelly and the newspaper reporters who heard Ferrell's account of the tragedy testified in this regard. The prosecution is preparing to make a hard fight against the plea of insanity as set up in the defense.

**Hon. John Little's Dead.**

*Xenia, O., Oct. 19.*—Hon. John Little, ex-member of congress, former president of the United States commission on the Venezuelan claim and member of the present state board of arbitration, died at his home here of heart failure.

**Chicago's Registration.**

*Chicago, Oct. 19.*—It is estimated that Chicago registration figures may suffer a cutting down of not less than 3,500 by the final revision to be made by the board of election commissioners Saturday. With the deduction of the 1,500 women who registered and all others counted out because of lack of qualification, the total of legal voters after revision probably will be over 280,000. In 1899 the total new registration after revision was 373,981.

**A Horrible Fate.**

*Louisville, Oct. 19.*—In an effort to escape being killed by a train on a 200-foot railway trestle Walter J. Townsend, 65, attempted to let himself down between the ties. His shoulders became wedged between two ties and utterly helpless he saw the locomotive approach, which in a few moments almost decapitated him. His body dropping to the ground dead a log prevented the trainmen from saving Townsend.

**Killed His Girl's Father.**

*Columbus, Ind., Oct. 19.*—At Waymansville, Ind., 15 miles south of here, Dr. Conda Beck shot and instantly killed William Barton because Barton objected to Beck keeping company with his daughter. Ten years ago Beck killed Miss Grace Cobee because she refused to marry him. Beck was acquitted of the crime. The killing of Barton has caused great excitement. Beck at latest accounts was still at large.

**Boer Attacks Intolerable.**

*Pretoria Oct. 19.*—The Boers are daily tearing up portions of the railroad and cutting the telephone and telegraph wires. Their attacks are intolerable. The repairing Bluecoats can not leave the garrisoned points without considerable escorts. The only remedy seems to be to corral all the burghers and deport them, as apparently none of them can be trusted.

**Morton Mentioned.**

*Washington, Oct. 19.*—There is some talk here of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton as the third member on the part of the United States on The Hague international arbitration board. Mr. Morton saw the president, but at the White House neither confirmation nor denial of the report was obtainable.

**Cleveland to Attend.**

*Washington, Oct. 19.*—Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by Isador Straus of New York, passed through Washington for Charleston, W. Va., where they will attend the funeral of Hon. William L. Wilson, who was postmaster general in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

**New Minister of War.**

*Madrid, Oct. 19.*—General Linares has been gazetted as minister of war and General Azcarraga as president of the senate.

## HERE AND THERE.

### Bunch of News Bits Deftly Trimmed to the Quick.

France preparing to do honor to President Kruger.

At Lorain, O., Mathew Walker, 33, ended a spree by taking his life.

Population of Arizona 122,312, an increase in 10 years of 101.9 per cent.

A mob lynched Frank Warfield, a negro, at Elkton, Ky., for attempted burglary.

Surgeon General Sternberg's report claims the present army medical force is insufficient.

Former Governor Dillingham elected on third ballot United States senator from Vermont.

Major Mat R. Peterson died of yellow fever in Havana. His wife killed herself an hour later.

Colored preacher S. S. Bandy cut his throat in a Chicago jail. Charged with assault on a 11-year-old girl.


## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

72 ACRES in Morrow county, fairly good improvements, will take Marion property in exchange. Price $2000.

FOR SALE—New seven room house, cellar, 40 barrel brick cistern, nicely finished; a bargain. Price $1250.

FOR SALE—New seven-room house, up-ground cellar, ice house, coal house, chicken park, stable 20x40 feet. Office (2 rooms (2 private and drug room), now and in excellent condition and physician's practice, in suburban town. Price $2250.

FOR SALE—Five-room house, new well, cistern, coal house, on Florence street. Price $900.

FOR SALE—Ten-room frame dwelling, cellar, south Main street, near business portion, large lot. Price $4250.

FOR SALE—Six-room frame dwelling, good barn, well, cistern, fruit of all kinds on Unsapher avenue. Price $1100.

LIPPINCOTT BROS.,
Bennett Building. Phone 356.


## DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

**NEW YORK.**

*New York, Oct. 19.*—Pork—Quiet; mess 14.00 @ 15.00.

Lard—Easier; steam rendered 7.15.

Butter—Receipts 2,499; fair demand; state dairy 15 @ 20½; creamery 16 @ 23; Western 16 @ 22.

Cheese—Receipts 1,934; quiet; state large 9½ @ 10¾, small 9¾ @ 11.

Eggs—Receipts 3,104; firm; state 20 @ 22; Western 16½ @ 21.

Tallow—Easy; city 4½; local; country 4¾ @ 5¼.

**EAST BUFFALO.**

*East Buffalo, Oct. 19.*—Cattle—Receipts 2 cars; market dull; prices unchanged. Best cows 3.75 @ 4; trimmers 1.00 @ 2; veals 5.25 @ 6.

Hogs—Receipts 10 cars; market active, but lower. Heavy mixed and mediums 5.10 @ 5.15; bulk heavy 5.12½; Yorkers 5.05 @ 5.10; roughs 5; pigs 5.10 @ 5.15; roughs 4.60 @ 4.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 18 cars; market lower for lambs. Tops 5.75 @ 5.85; culls to good 4.25 @ 5.70; sheep firm; top mixed 4.10 @ 4.35; culls to good 2 @ 4; wethers and yearlings 4.25 @ 4.65.

**TOLEDO.**

*Toledo, Oct. 18.*—Wheat—Cash 70½; December 73½. Corn—No. 2 mixed 43½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 21½. Rye—No. 2, 53. Clover seed—Cash 7.10; old prime 6.25; December 6.00. Timothy 1.95.

**CHICAGO.**

*Chicago, Oct. 18.*—Wheat lost ½ @ ¾c. November sold at 71 to 72½ and closed at 72¾; December at 71¾ to 73½ to 71¾.

Corn ¾ @ 1c lower. October 40¾ to 39¾; November 37¾ to 37½ to 37½.

Oats unchanged to ¼c lower. December sold at 22 to 21½ to 21¾.

Provisions without special change. January products ranged: Pork 11.10 to 11.22½; lard 6.50 to 6.57½; ribs 5.87½ to 5.95.

## STAGE LOVERS.

### Domestic and Professional Success of Mary Mannering and Hackett.

Mary Manning, now appearing in the title role of "Under Meredith," is one of the most celebrated of our younger actresses. Her rise to fame has been rapid and is due both to her personal attractions, which are considerable, and to her histrionic ability. Miss Manning is English and was brought to this country by Daniel Frohman as leading woman of the New York Lyceum theater stock company. There she met James K. Hackett, the leading man of the same company. Their association resulted in marriage, and they are noted on the stage as an ideal pair of stage lovers.

Photo by Mortimer, Chicago.
MARY MANNERING.

This is Miss Manning's first appearance as a star. It is said that on her last appearance as a member of the stock company at Daly's theater she was much overcome by the manifestations of regard which she received both before and behind the curtain. At the close of one of the acts of Trelawney she found in her dressing room a handsome present from the members of the company, at the sight of which she broke down completely. In speaking of this afterward to a friend she said: "Every one has been so kind to me; my four years have made me so many friends that now in settling out for myself it seems like beginning all over again."

Miss Manning was under contract to Manager Whitney for this year, but he experienced much difficulty in finding a play which would be suitable for her. So when Frank Mayo, who was looking for a star to take the part of Julius Meredith, suggested a transfer, Mr. Whitney recognized immediately Miss Manning's fitness for the part and willingly consented.

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BY W. G. HARDING.

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SATURDAY - - - OCTOBER 20

Fraud seems to be Mr. Bryan's latest paramount issue.

Uncle Sam joins the other powers in the belief that there are some heads in China that should come off.

Let's see, what was the opinion of the people in regard to Mr. Monnett's $400,000 bribe offer story, anyhow?

Ex-Attorney General Monnett seems to have landed on the Kansas City platform with a dull, sickening thud.

Indiana Democrats are to be commended for their heroic efforts to extract comfort from General Harrison's attitude.

Gentlemen who have not flopped, and who wish to flop, will take notice that the season for flopping is fast drawing to a close.

By going over to the Democracy Mr. Monnett has no doubt put himself completely out of the way of any more $400,000 temptations.

Why should Bryan object to pictures of McKinley in windows of the towns where he speaks? Mr. McKinley is a very nice looking man.

WANTED—A barrier strong enough to stop the stampede to Bryan.—Galion Inquirer.

Try the full dinner pail.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, if we understand his political attitude, has determined to sit on the front porch at Princeton and watch the procession go by.

The observing Washington Post says that "for a nag that made such a noise at the starting post, the Hon. Charles A. Towne is making a decidedly tame finish."

This paper's advice to everybody would be not to become too enthusiastic at the last moment and bet that McKinley will carry Ohio by more than 200,000.

A subscriber over at Scott Town sends the Star the following prophecy: "There are Democrats in Scott Town,
There are chinch-bugs on the corn,
But there'll be none here to answer
When Gabriel blows his horn."
This is important if true.

The father of Hon. Frank S. Monnett, Rev. Thomas J. Monnett, is said to be very much displeased over his son's political flop. It is easy to imagine the heart of the old gentleman yearning for physical strength to turn the boy across his knee once more.

So far as Bryan is concerned, Mr. Meiklejohn has set himself a hopeless task in trying to point out the facts in regard to slavery in the Sulu islands. Mr. Bryan manufactures his own facts as he goes along. What are official documents compared to Mr. Bryan's statements from the stump?

Mr. Roosevelt's visit was all that Marion county Republicans could expect. There was fair weather and a good crowd and lots of enthusiasm. The governor did not talk as long as many would have been pleased to have him, but the orders of his physician were final. The doctor did not consider the desires of Marion county people when he gave the governor instructions to take care of his throat. The other speakers, however, made the day a notable event of the campaign. Mr. Miller, the Kansas stem-winder, held a large and enthusiastic crowd before him long after the chief political attraction of the day had passed on to conquer new fields.

Kansas has always accepted a great deal in the way of campaign oratory without gagging, but she seems to have reached the straining point this year. Allen O. Myers is the straw that broke the camel's back. In one of Myers' speeches he is reported as declaring that President McKinley and the Spanish ambassador formed a conspiracy to sink the Maine. The Democrats to whom this remarkable statement is addressed are wondering if the national committee is trying to insult their intelligence. So indignant have they become that one Democratic newspaper has taken it upon itself to charge that Myers was sent into the state by Chairman Hanna, and is receiving a big salary from the Republicans to make alleged Democratic speeches. Those who know Myers and the kind of speeches he makes will appreciate the efforts of Kansas Democrats to repudiate him.

### Another Mirror Paroxysm.

Diaz has elected himself president of Mexico again. That is the way it will be done in this country unless the working people vote out the profit mongers.—The Mirror.

Well! In the language of no poet laureate, wouldn't that jar you?

President Diaz elected himself again? What a picnic! No Mark Hanna to manage his campaign. No turmoil and no vociferation. No John Jacob Jenks to turn on the hot air. No Pettigrew windjammer to smite the blue empyrean. No Dr. Norton to blush for shame and paint with pride. Easy street must be the abode of Porfirio Diaz. Just elects himself, according to the Mirror.

Hist! Use the soft pedal here.

That is the way it is to be done in this glorious country unless there is a grand rally to the standard of Mr. Bryan, who says he only wants one term. Who is to become the Porfirio Diaz of the United States we know not. The Mirror may know, but if it does it is guarding the secret with jealous interest, and the only chance of penetrating the depths of the mystery lies in kind the hope that the Mirror's next paroxysm of imperial fright may jar the bolts and bars of the sacred chamber and let the cat out of the bag.

But what are the facts in the case of President Diaz's long-continued power in our little sister republic? His recent re-election was by the greatest popular vote he ever received. The secret of this popularity rests in the fact that President Diaz's tenure of office has been marked by the greatest prosperity and progress Mexico ever enjoyed. Out of the chaos and turmoil of wars and factional and religious controversies of many years, the little republic, more nearly patterned after our own than any other in existence, has, under the guiding hand of Diaz, risen to importance, developed, prospered and progressed, is on good terms with the world and happier than it has ever been before in all its eventful career. Here lies the secret of the increasing popularity of Porfirio Diaz. Is the Mirror's horrible thought the child of fear? Does it, in its prophetic vision, see the possibility that another four years of McKinley will so impress the people with the blessings of his administrations, that out of the gratitude of their hearts they will determine to make of him a Porfirio Diaz? We humbly acknowledge a destitution of theories when trying to account for some of our esteemed contemporary's nightmares.

Marion is a dead one.—Galion Leader.

If our friend from the embalmed city will come over and view the remains we will show him a building boom that will make his heart throb, and the hum of factory machinery will make him think that he has struck a new world. He can feast his eyes on increased postoffice receipts and hear the population grow. Shake off the clammy mould of the tomb and come over and thread your way through streets alive with business energy and industrial and commercial activity. The visit will do you good—increase your heart's action and stir your liver to the performance of its proper function. Come, birdie!

All honor to the dopper, whether Democrat or Republican.—Cleveland Press.

And still a little honor should be bestowed on the man who sticks to his principles, even though his party fails to gratify his political ambitions.

The Washington Post marvels: "What changes time does make! One year ago this same Mr. Monnett was willing to accept a gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the trust-breeding Republican party."

Some people will wake up the morning after election to discover that some of the stones they threw during the campaign came mighty near hitting the next vice president.

The man who accused Hon. Webster Davis of accepting a $125,000 bribe from the Boers has not been put out of the ring by one Davis denial. He comes back as fresh as ever.

There are some of Mr. Bryan's misstatements which Governor Roosevelt will not of course get around to this campaign. There is not time enough left to treat them all.

Those people who would like to have General Joe Wheeler declare himself on the political situation no doubt desire to know how it looks to a man up a tree.

## ARCHITECTS AT WORK.

**Four of Them Preparing Plans for the Masonic Temple.**

Four architects are preparing plans for the Masonic Temple. It is expected that the plans will be accepted, the contract awarded and work commenced on the building in the early spring.

**For Sale.**

A cigar factory with all the necessary tools complete to turn out first class work. Will give possession at once. J. H. Boyer, 525 west Center street. d&wk-p

# A DARING ROBBERY

John T. Monnett is Knocked Unconscious by a Thug on George Street Tuesday Night.

## ROBBED OF LARGE SUM OF MONEY

**After a Time the Victim of the Highwayman Recovers the Use of His Faculties and Manages To Get Home—Message is Phoned to Police Who Are Seeking the Robber.**

John T. Monnett of north State street reported to the police early Tuesday evening that he had been knocked down and robbed. Mr. Monnett stated that he was passing along George street and that a man stepped out of an alley and struck him a terrific blow, which felled him to the ground and rendered him unconscious. While Mr. Monnett was in that condition the fellow went through his pockets and robbed him of two hundred and forty dollars.

Mr. Monnett arose and managed to get home and a telephone message was sent to the police station. Officers responded to the summons and Mr. Monnett gave the officers a partial description of the man. He says he wore a slouch hat and his face was covered by a heavy black mustache.

Mr. Monnett was badly cut and bruised, and he was unable to come back up street Tuesday evening.

The officers are looking for a man bearing the description of the robber.

## MORE HOMES

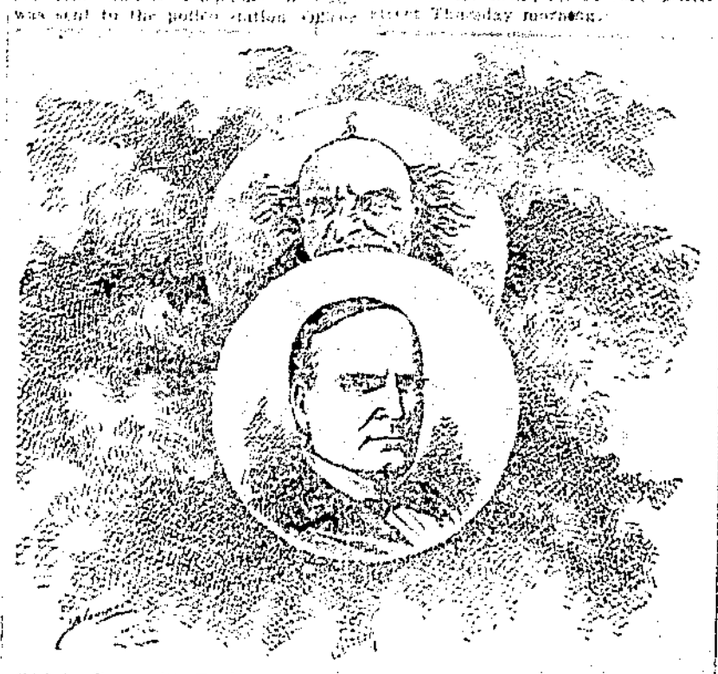
**Are Found for the Little Wanderers from Boston.**

Rev. V. A. Cooper, superintendent of the "Little Wanderers' Home of Boston," has secured homes for eight more of the little children brought to this city last week. The children have been assigned as follows:

T. F. Sprague, boy of eight years; Jacob Berry, boy of seven years; A. B. Allen, boy of eleven years; J. E. Fiske, girl of four years; John Mulroy of Agenda, boy of ten years; Willie L. Marsh of LaRue, girl of twelve years; Robert J. Mosier of Morral, girl of six years and Charles H. Halsey, boy of eleven years.

Mr. Cooper still has seven children in his care here and unless homes are found for them by Friday, they will be taken to Crestline.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schroeder of east Center street Thursday morning.



Ohio's Son will Eclipse the Son of Nebraska in November.

Sheards Health Underwear $1.00 A SUIT

Warm Underwear is now in order and here's an Underwear bargain for you, right in the start of the season.

This Underwear is very slightly (comes in fancy blue and white stripes) perfect fitting (elastic derby ribbed) is warm and durable, and only ONE DOLLAR A SUIT.

See Furnishing Window.



The "Oneita" COMBINATION SUIT.

Perfectly elastic, fitting like a glove, but softly and without pressure. Taking style, fit, comfort and durability into consideration the "ONEITA" combination suits probably stand at the head of the many different styles of Un on Suits made.

PRICE, $2.50.

KLEINMAIERS

ON THE CORNER.

## VERY SAD

**Is Case of Destitution of a Marion Woman in Union County.**

The Marion county infirmary directors received word of a terrible case of destitution in Claibourne township, Union county, of a former Marion county woman. It is Mrs. Elvis Chesney. She has been in poor health of late, and is suffering from an abscess on one of her legs. An operation will be necessary, and the woman is absolutely destitute and is almost helpless.

Infirmary Directors Firstenberger and Barr left for Richwood and will investigate the case. They will probably bring the woman here, where the operation will be performed.

## INFANT CHILD

**Of Mrs. Laura Farrow Dies at an Early Hour Thursday.**

Morris Henry Farrow, the nineteen-months-old son of Mrs. Laura Farrow, died at her home, 212 West Columbia street at an early hour Thursday. The child has been a sufferer from stomach and bowel trouble, which caused his demise.

The funeral took place from the house at 8:30 o'clock Friday morning, and the remains were taken to Price's cemetery, Union county, for interment.

## WILLIAM BARKS

**Dies at His Home South of Marion Wednesday Morning.**

William Barks, son of James Barks, residing two miles south of the city, died Wednesday at 9:20 o'clock. The young man was a sufferer from consumption which caused his death. He was twenty-five years of age, and well known in this city.

The funeral took place from the house Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the remains were given interment at the Pleasant cemetery.

**Western Rates Reduced.**

Greatly reduced one-way and round trip second class rates will be in effect from Chicago via Wisconsin Central railway, to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, each Tuesday during October and November.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address

Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Wed. S. 9k1y 81 : 15

**Probate Court.**

Carl O. Milburn and Margaret S. Hooker have been licensed to marry.

Wm. F. Aldricks and S. Pearl Bishop, James Myers and Abbie Myers have been licensed to marry.

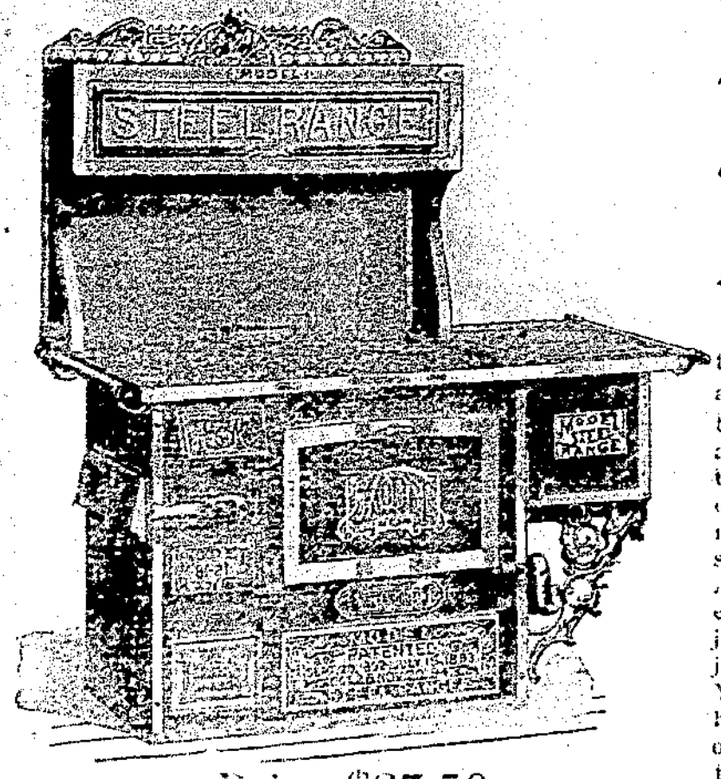
H. W. Sickle and Oral May Kellog have been licensed to marry.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture. 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf

Fancy China

McCLAINS

For Presents



We Must Talk "BORN" Again.

The superior qualities of this remarkable range compel us to keep everlastingly at it reminding you that your one real opportunity in Marion to own the best stove on earth is here. Always just hot enough ... everything just done enough ... just brown enough. You couldn't get a better stove if you owned a stove factory and had it built to suit you.

Price $37.50.

China For Wedding Presents.

In the Annex we ask your inspection of what we believe to be one of the finest stocks of French China ever brought to Marion. Not "cheap," shoddy stuff to suit any kind of a buyer, but the fancy, delicate, artistic, desirable kind, and all at "McClain" prices—always the lowest. We are calling your attention to this department because you should see it.

## IT'S NO GO.

**Supreme Court Keeps Local Telephone Company Out of Business.**

The supreme court at Columbus handed down a decision Tuesday which puts the Marion County Telephone company out of business for the present.

The suit was brought by the Citizens' Phone company of Zanesville against the city of Zanesville. It was brought about by the city refusing a franchise to the telephone company. The company availed itself of the law allowing it to go to the probate court to get a commission appointed to locate the poles for poles and build without a franchise, but the supreme court decided the law unconstitutional and thus the phone companies of the state, which, like the one here, have been awaiting the decision of the supreme court before going ahead, are shut out.

The local promoters have not much to say, but of course will do nothing at present.

## NICE DELEGATION

**Comes Up From Prospect To Do Honor to Roosevelt.**

A delegation of two hundred arrived here over the Hocking Valley at noon Tuesday. The delegation was headed by the Prospect Knights of Pythias band and with an escort as it marched up Center street. Many more came up from Prospect overland, and it is believed that fully three hundred from that village were in the city Wednesday.

**Obituary.**

Mr. Frederick Schaber was born in Germany, November 17, 1836, and died in the western part of Marion county, October 8, 1900, being sixty-three years, ten months and twenty-one days of age. He spent the greater part of his life in this country, and was a most successful farmer, honest in his business transactions and an obliging neighbor. The circumstances attending his death were indeed sad, and the wife and children have the sympathy of the entire community. The funeral service was held in the M. E. church at Agenda, Wednesday, October 10, Rev. C. J. Webster, pastor of that church, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith of LaRue are home from a few days' visit at Shelbyville, Indiana, and Manchester, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sears of Manchester returned home with them, and will remain as their guests for a short time.

WANTED—An experienced girl to do general housework. Inquire at once of Mrs. C. E. Martin, 431 south Main street. 21-wk-tf

THE ARK

Its low price and high values always.

The bargain store of Marion. You get the best for the money at that store.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Duck Coats | $1.00 | Good Socks, 6 pairs for | 25c |
| Best Overalls, per pair | 45c | Best steel Stove Pipe | 20c |
| Men's Shirts | 25c, 35c, 50c | Elbows, each | 10c |
| Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear | 40c | Husking Pegs | 5c |
| Boys' and Men's Underwear | 25c | Fire Shovels | 35c Coal Buckets 30c |

Fodder Twine, cheapest in Marion. Floor Oil Cloth and Linoleum. A splendid line of Hardware.

Quality is always coupled with price at this store.

THE ARK
113 S. Main St. J. B. LAYTON.

The Lewis Grocery.

Bbl Salt

We will have a solid car load in soon. Leave your orders with us, now.

We would also like to sell you a bbl. of sugar for your winter needs.

S. T. Lewis & Co.
N. Main St. Opp. Court House.

Tuesday Memorial Building.

MR. FARMER

Do you wish to buy or trade for city property? See this list:

One house of 8 rooms on Greenwood street $2,000.

One house, furnace heat, barn, two lots, will sell one or both at $2,000.

One house on Barnhart street to rent.

One house on Grand avenue to rent.

One 8-room house with cellar, barn, a fine property for $1,600.

Small house, two lots on Fairground street $850.

Dwelling of 7 rooms with small business room on north Main St., near railroad $2,000.

A 7-room house on Benton St., $900.

Also a 7-room house on Jefferson St., $1,050.

S. S. SWICK,
Phone 238. Real Estate Agent.

## Wesley M. E. Church.

Ground has been broken for the Wesley M. E. church at the corner of Center street and Oney avenue. The contract for the church will be let soon. It is expected to complete the foundation this fall and perhaps work on the church proper will be begun ere the winter sets in.

The Sterling Store.

Special Sale of Baby Caps

We are showing a new line of children's and Babies' caps for fall and winter wear. These goods come in white and colors and are the finest that are shown in the city and range in price from 35c to $2.75.

Ladies' Skirts.

We can save you money on skirts as we are selling our $1.35 skirt for $1.00.

Our stock of silk skirts is quite large, and contains all the new shades.

We have received the Colonial Bust Form and are selling an extra quality for 50c. Come in and see them.

Our stock of Furnishings contains all the latest styles in the market.

THE STERLING STORE.

East Center St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# IN AGOSTA COOLER

A Stranger, Supposed To Be Crazy, Is Locked Up on a Telephone Message from LaRue.

THE MAN SEEMS TO BE HARMLESS

**Mrs. Shaber Is Sufficiently Recovered from the Attack Made Upon Her by Her Husband To Be Able To Sit Up A Marriage Is Celebrated by Rev. E. J. Webster—Village News.**

Agosta, Oct. 18.—Miss Emma D. [illegible] is dangerously sick with [illegible] fever.

LaRue officials telephoned [illegible] story stating that an escaped [illegible] was coming this way, giving a [illegible] of him. When he arrived [illegible] was placed in the lockup to [illegible] further information. He is [illegible] tall and slender, smooth shaven [illegible] blue overalls and wears [illegible] cap. He seems to talk sensible [illegible] has a strange look.

[illegible] son of M. T. Marshall is [illegible] with typhoid fever.

[illegible] Ritzler of Marion was in town Monday.

Frank Seymour and Mrs. Rena [illegible] were married last Thursday [illegible] at the parsonage by Rev. E. [illegible].

[illegible] of the railroad siding [illegible] completed, and is over a half [illegible] long.

[illegible] Lodge, I. O. O. F., had third [illegible] work Wednesday evening.

Miss Snow and Miss Greer of Ma[illegible] spent Sunday at the Nesbaum [illegible].

Geo. Nash is working for E. S. Moon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moon and George [illegible] were at the Lewiston reservoir.

Frank Horton and family of Essex [illegible] were the guests of E. D. Horton Thursday.

New corn is beginning to come to [illegible] elevator. Thirty cents is the [illegible] paid.

The Agosta Grain company is putting [illegible] iron supply tank in its engine [illegible] this week.

Mrs. Shaber has so far recovered as [illegible] able to sit up.

Ira Beckley of Richwood was in [illegible] Monday.

Will Manley and Nick Tyler spent Saturday night in the calaboose. Sunday morning they were released after [illegible] before by Mayor Johnston.

## REAL ESTATE DEALS.

C. C. Thomas and wife to C. S. and S. B. Lippincott, lot 2822 in Scott & Croft's addition to Marion, $200.

C. Lederman to Joe Voll, the south half of lot 5 in Ballentine's first addition to Marion, $1200.

John A. Morten to John E. Morton, fifteen acres and forty-five perches in Waldo township, will.

John A. Morten to Albert S. Morten, [illegible] acres and fifteen perches in Waldo township, by will.

The Marion Cemetery association to Marion O. Stoll, lot 58 in section 65 of the Marion cemetery, $27.56.

John A. Morten to M. H. Moren, fifty-[illegible] acres and thirty perches in Montgomery township, by will.

Charles P. Groll to Wm. Gerheiser, [illegible] 147 in Waldo, $350.

Rosa Lupton and W. Lupton to W. P. DeRoche, one-fourth acre in Salt Rock township, $60.

John W. Stringer and wife to Hattie Hitchman, part of lot 2163, in Marion, $200.

Herman Baer and Rebecca A. Baer to Louis A. Baer, sixty acres in Grand Prairie township, $1100.

Mary M. Leonard to Arthur J. Berry and Wm. J. Wark, lot 2102 in J. Lesure's addition to Marion, $360.

Jacob Kilstner to Lewis Kilstner, part of lot 1968 in Wallace & True's addition to Marion, $1.00.

## COMING OF KRUGER

**Stokes Terror to the Hearts of the French Officials.**

Paris, Oct. 19.—The cabinet is alarmed over the program of welcome to President Kruger which is being arranged here, it being reported that the Boer president will pass through Paris on his way from Marseilles to Belgium. The government fears that the old man will set the country aflame and that the nationalists, taking advantage of the anti-English sentiment in France will attempt to force the government's hand in favor of the Boers.

It is believed here that Kruger is not coming to Europe as a refuge, but that he is making a desperate throw for the two republics, Generals Botha and DeWet having promised him to resist until the result is known.

## COMMON PLEAS.

An effort will be made the next time court is in session here to have Michael Madden admitted to bail. Madden is in jail awaiting trial for robbery. He and Michael Pfeiffer are alleged to have held up R. C. Peters several weeks ago.

In the matter of the state of Ohio against Zane McDaniels and John Herzer, who were indicted for torturing horses by overdriving, Fred E. Gaumery, prosecuting attorney, has filed in common pleas court a replication to the plea in bar. It sets forth that the prisoners were not sentenced under the former trial, hence it should not stop the prosecution.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Simpson Tuesday afternoon.

## INSURANCE AGAINST WAR.

**Scheme of Homer L. Boyle to Secure International Peace.**

Homer L. Boyle of Grand Rapids is the originator of a plan to bring an end to all wars by means of the application of the insurance principle to disputes between nations, writes the Chicago correspondent of the New York Sun. Mr. Boyle's idea has taken definite form in the incorporation under the laws of Michigan of the International Peace Assurance association. Mr. Boyle's scheme has the indorsement of many well known men, including, it is said, several state senators and a score of reputable lawyers. Among others who think the scheme for universal peace is feasible is Montagu White, the American representative of the Transvaal.

The work of putting up the International Peace Assurance association will be begun at once. It is intended to obtain a large membership in the United States, and when this is accomplished to secure some kind of recognition from congress. With the indorsement of congress its projectors believe it would be an easy matter to get European nations interested. The plan will become operative when 11 of the leading nations of the world have signed the agreement and agreed to enforce the association's ruling.

The scheme includes the formation of an international board of adjusters made up of two representatives of each nation signing the agreement. When differences arise between two nations which, in the ordinary course of events, would lead to war, this international board of adjusters is to settle the controversy. This board may award damages where the majority finds a just claim, fix boundary lines and disputes and require apologies in case of insult. The association adjusts and pays the financial loss to the injured side.

The association will be organized on the plan of a stock company, and the cost of membership to individuals will be $1. Each nation on signing the agreement is to be charged an entrance fee equal to at least 5 cents per capita of its total population and will also be obliged to pay a proper assessment each year. A reserve fund for the payment of claims is provided for, and from this dividends may be paid if the fund passes a certain sum.

Mr. Boyle avers that among others who have praised his scheme are the American commissioners who attended The Hague conference. If congress can be induced to look with favor on it, Mr. Boyle will propose that an international congress be called by the United States, at which the project may be fully discussed and definite action taken. If this scheme fails, Mr. Boyle will have something more tangible to fall back on. He is the inventor of a projectile which automatically cleans the weapon from which it is fired. Gunmakers say the invention has merit.

## FILIPINOS AS MINUTEMEN.

**A Character of Warfare Peculiarly Harassing to the Americans.**

A private letter received at Washington, according to the New York Post, from a prominent American officer in the Philippines says that the Filipinos have adopted a new line of tactics in fighting the United States. There are few native bands of a strictly military character now in the field. Only a handful of insurgent officers wear uniforms. The privates bear no distinguishing mark about them. They wear citizens' clothing, go about their daily work as if there were no hostilities afoot and are organized by residence solely, like the minutemen in the American Revolution. They keep a vigilant watch on movements of the United States troops and send word ahead when one of our overland parties starts in any direction. The only hint the Americans have that they are expected when they attempt a surprise is from finding a small village on their route suddenly overpopulated. The minutemen never attack an American force except when they outnumber it overwhelmingly.

All this takes the hostilities now in progress out of the strict category of guerrilla warfare and gives them a character which is particularly harassing to the Americans. The minutemen also have a way of getting their well sheltered corners and taking pot shots at our men as they pass.

## OBITUARY.

Andrew Uncapher was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Weinger Uncapher, and was born the sixth day of October, 1819, near Saltsburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He came to Marion county in the year 1847. Ten years later, the tenth day of February, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Brinker by Rev. Mr. Roshman. To this union five girls and one boy have entered the home, all of whom survive him, save an infant daughter who passed away like the sparkling dew-drop of the early morn. Just one month to the day in which they took the marriage vow Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher became members of the Marion United Brethren church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Day. The past thirty-two years of his life has been spent at hard labor, clearing the farm and preparing for himself a home in his declining days. One year ago last March he received a stroke of paralysis. Last April he experienced a second stroke, and finally a third, which culminated in his death at about 6 o'clock Sunday evening, October 14, making him eighty-one years and eight days of age. The funeral services were conducted in the Baptist church at Green Camp at 11 o'clock, October 18, by Rev. E. C. Thompson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Schaff, pastor of the Reform church.

# HUNTING 'POSSUM

Upper Sandusky Belle Engages in the Sport at Morral and Seems To Enjoy It.

NICE PARTY AT THE CRIM HOME

**The Little Town of Morral Is Given to the Practice of Visiting—The Grip Appears To Be Getting In Its Work on the Villagers—New Butcher Shop Ready For Business.**

Morral, Oct. 19.—Sam Brady of Huntington Indiana, visited Morral friends last week.

T. L. Holmes has moved into Mrs. Showers' house on north Main street.

Robert Meyers and Henry Clifger attended the Crawford county fair last week.

Miss Ollie Cook is visiting friends at La Rue.

R. J. Pennell of Caledonia was here on business Saturday.

George Martin of Wyandot county was in town Sunday.

Colonel S. H. Hart and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Upper Sandusky spent Saturday and Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barnhouse. On Saturday the colonel and Mr. Barnhouse enjoyed a 'possum hunt. Miss Nellie also participated in the hunt. She was very enthusiastic.

Mr. and Mrs. John Buck visited friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank West of Delaware were guests of friends here Sunday.

About fifty of the young friends of Miss Edna Crim assembled at her home south of town Thursday evening of last week, and enjoyed themselves in the customary games which characterize the country party.

Miss Ada Edwards visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. T. F. Cook is ill with the grip.

Charles Stouffer spent Sunday with friends west of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Cook, residing near Rich Center, visited Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cook Sunday.

Mrs. James Hawk visited Mrs. J. Stouffer west of town Thursday.

F. J. Metterle was a Marion visitor Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Horn of Brush Ridge visited friends west of town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin were guests of friends here Sunday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson last Saturday.

Will Campbell spent Sunday with friends at Brush Ridge.

Robert Parker of Delaware was in town Monday.

Miss Ethel Brady of Marion visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Anson Kennedy returned to his home in Michigan after visiting friends here during the last two weeks.

Mrs. H. L. Brobeck visited friends south of town Sunday.

S. V. Messenger of Marion was here on business Monday.

Jack Justice has the grip.

E. Brady spent Sunday with friends in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warner of Forest visited Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Wagner, residing west of town, Sunday.

Will Mahaffey was buying sheep in Cherokee Monday.

Mrs. J. R. Sherman of Marion visited friends here Tuesday.

J. F. Lacks is putting in a foundation for a new house.

Curtis Bonnell is putting the finishing touches in his new butcher shop and expects to commence business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Post of Kenton were guests of Mrs. Betty Miller Saturday and Sunday.

F. J. McBride has accepted a position as purchaser for the Tug River company of Blaireville, West Virginia, and will leave for the East next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams visited friends in Toledo, Sunday.

J. J. Bentley of Carpenters was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. L. C. Lanthan was a Marion visitor Tuesday.

Mr. Alva DeHaven and Miss Ada Hartman visited friends in Forest Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Hartman spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Forest.

Samuel Dolby, who formerly resided near Circleville, is the new blacksmith. He is working for S. M. Drake, who has a walking typhoid fever.

James Washburn of Brush Ridge will start to the normal school at Ada Saturday.

Harry Beaver is laying the foundation for a new house east of town.

Quite a number of citizens attended the Roosevelt meeting at Marion Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Schultz are visiting friends in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hawthorne were guests of friends in Columbus Tuesday, and also attended the Roosevelt meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Borden of Marion were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Ten Eich Sunday.

J. B. Strain has moved his household goods to Chicago, where he is working.

# A TERRIBLE NIGHT

The Aged Mrs. David B. Mouser Wanders Away from Her Home Tuesday Evening.

FOUND ABOUT FIVE NEXT MORNING

**She Was Covered with Blood, Her Dress Was Torn Into Tatters and She Was Almost Frozen—Serious Results from Her Night of Exposure Feared.**

Mrs. Mouser, the widow of the late David B. Mouser, had a frightful experience Tuesday night. The lady is seventy-seven years of age, and is demented, not even knowing her own name. She is in the habit of roaming away, and has made her home with Perry Jones of Winfield street.

Tuesday evening she wandered away and was not found until about 5 o'clock. She stopped at the residence of Mr. Lewis of Delaware avenue at that time and was taken into the house.

The aged lady was covered with blood. Her dress was torn in tatters and she was nearly frozen. It is feared that there may be serious results from her night of exposure.

Mr. Jones stated Wednesday that he would make an effort to have her confined in an asylum immediately. While he does not like to send her away, it is the best thing that can be done for the old lady. She is unable to care for herself, and, despite the watchfulness and care exercised by Mr. Jones and his wife, she will slip away. It is feared that if she is not sent to an asylum some harm may come to her.

FOR SALE—Six Morton name, Buckeye, to sell for less money than the same grade can be bought elsewhere. See or address George P. Goodling, Father, Ohio. 21-wk-3-p

# MORE HOT SHOTS

Douglas Story Comes Back at Webster Davis in the London Daily Mail Today.

HE REITERATES HIS CHARGES

**Says State Department Has Records To Show That Davis Got $125,000 and Magnum $75,000 To Arouse a Pro-Boer Sentiment—Consul Stowe Could Not Be Bribed.**

London, Oct. 18.—Douglas Story, the Daily Mail's correspondent in South Africa, has replied to the denials of his recently published charges that Webster Davis received $125,000 from the Boers to start a pro-Boer agitation in America. Mr. Story reiterates his charges, gives further alleged details and says that witnesses can be placed in the box to prove the truth of his assertions. His new statement in the Daily Mail today is in part as follows:

"Senator Hanna of the democratic look will find a file in the state department at Washington conclusive proof that Hollis, the American consul at Lorenzo Marquez, bought contraband stores for the Boers during the war; that Marcum, late secretary consul at Pretoria, was in the pay of the Transvaal government; that Consul General Stowe at Capetown was insulted with an offer of a bribe, and that Webster Davis received $125,000 as the price for his participation in the scheme."

"Should Senator Hanna want further evidence, he can apply to the late chief detective at Pretoria, who will give him, with full circumstances, detailed proof that Webster Davis received $125,000, Magnum $75,000 and Montague White $100,000 to raise the pro-Boer agitation in the United States.

"The bribe offered to Consul Stowe was originally £40,000, but later was raised to $50,000, but that honest official refused to be bought at any price.

"My statement that Webster Davis received from the Transvaal government of £25,000 to organize a pro-Boer agitation has drawn from that politician a denial. Witnesses can be placed in the box to prove that Webster Davis received the sum I state for the purpose I state.

"Davis says it would have been impossible for him to carry the pounds of gold out of the country. I have not spoken to the contrary. He did not carry his millions in gold. At the beginning of the war the Transvaal government had £30,000,000 to its credit in the bank of Holland. To that sum frequent deposits were subsequently made. A check on the bank, or on its London, or on the Netherlands Railway company would not have overtaxed Davis' transport capacity."

**Spain's Secretary of War.**

Madrid, Oct. 18.—General Linares, to whom the premier, Senor Silvela, has offered the portfolio of war, objects to a reduction of effectives that he says will leave perfect freedom to introduce necessary military reforms and to prepare the future army. He also suggests that his method of recruiting these ends must rest solely with himself. Senor Silvela, it is understood, has accepted these conditions, and the nomination of General Linares is therefore practically assured.


THE MANHATTAN. THE MANHATTAN.

Our Young Men's Department

is this season better equipped to "outfit" young men, aged 14 to 20 years, than ever before in the history of our business. We are encouraged to provide a larger variety in SUITS and OVERCOATS than heretofore, owing to the fact that the young men of this city are looking to us to everything that is fashionable and snappy in

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

Then they appreciate the pains that we take in fitting their clothes and in making such alterations as will improve either the fit or the appearance of the garments, which we do cheerfully, and without extra charge, of course.

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, from $8.00 to $15.00.

THE MANHATTAN.

R. & B.

Farmers, Attention!

We have a stock of Agricultural Implements—Breaking Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay Tedders, and we are going to sell them at HALF PRICE. We want to get them out of the way.

RYAN & BURKE,

Successors to J. Hood & Son.

Masonic Block, - - - MARION, OHIO.

On the Inside

Good prices and assortments bring people to this store.
The largest assortment of Suits.
The largest assortment of Overcoats.
Note when you come to this store that you can get what you want.
Get our Teddy Campaign Hat.

STRELITZS.

NOT ONE DAY

but every day we're showing something new--a store for economy and solid satisfaction

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Felt window blinds | 10c | 10-Qt galvanized bucket | 10c |
| Extension rods | 5c | Padlocks | 5 and 10c |
| Floor oil cloth, per yd | 25c | Hasp and staples | 5c |
| Coal buckets | 10c | Chair seats | 5c |
| Fire shovels | 3 and 5c | Ax handles | 10c |
| Tin wash boiler | 30c | Hatchet handles | 5c |
| Granite wash pan | 8 and 10c | | |

THE RACKET STORE.

Fire Sale

The greatest values ever offered the people of Marion, at I. MARX & SONS,

Clothing Sold Without Regard to Value.

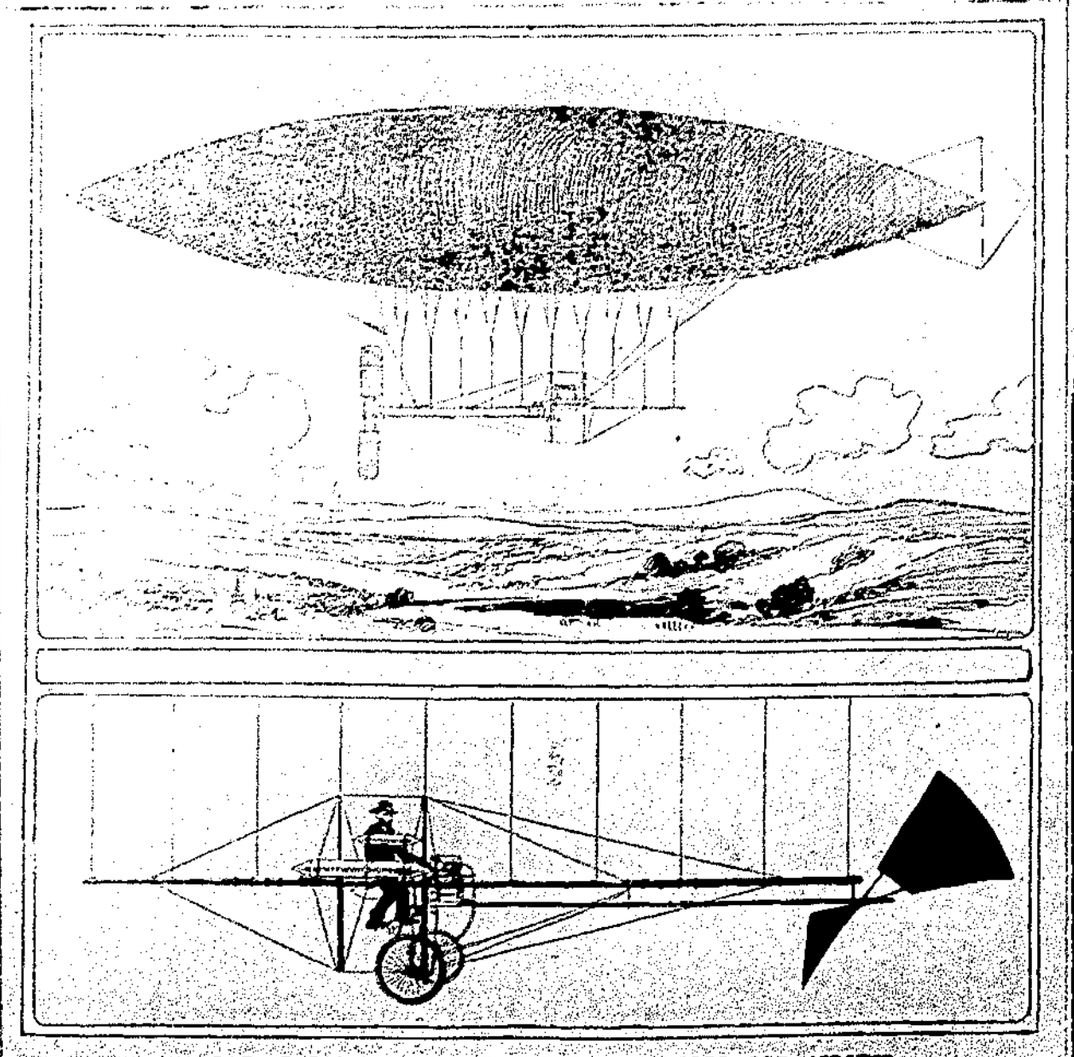
Men's Suits $3.35 worth $6.50. Men's Overcoats cheaper than manufacturer's cost. This stock

Must be Sold at Once.

And prices are telling a strong tale of this succesful sale. Come and get the bargain of a lifetime. Buy for future use. It will pay you, and pay you well.

I. MARX & SONS,

113 S. Main St., Marion, O.

THE LATEST TRIP OF M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S STEERABLE AIRSHIP.

M. SANTOS-DUMONT expects to soon capture the prize of $20,000 offered by M. Deutch to the aeronaut who shall start from the Aero club in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, steer his balloon around the Eiffel tower and return to the starting point in less than half an hour. M. Santos-Dumont has already made a number of very successful trips through the air, during which he was able to steer his airship in any direction he desired.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

## Campaigning on the Outcome of the Boer War.

### ATTACKING THE WAR DEPARTMENT

**British Methods of Electioneering. Women as Political Workers. Some of Public Speakers Who Display Their Bonnets.**

Our English cousins, as well as ourselves, have an election on their hands this fall, although they are not choosing the head of their government as we do. That office in England is hereditary in the royal family, and it is unquestionable that the loyal Englishmen would not choose any one else than the universally beloved queen, even if they could.

The election is to bring together a new parliament, the first in five years. Some members are already chosen. The English constitution provides that parliament must not last longer than seven years, and the present one has still left two years of the seven, but it is an unwritten law that the party in power must appeal to the people for reindorsement before the seven years are past.

The Boer war is practically over, and the Conservatives, who hold the reins of government, believe that the country will approve the way by returning them to power. The belief is well grounded, and the election is conceded to them by their opponents. The Liberals, who need 70 more seats in the

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
LORD SALISBURY.

house of commons to place the government in their hands, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, one of the leaders of the opposition, admits the impossibility of gaining the election. As is common in such one sided campaigns, the country is quite apathetic, and little interest is being displayed.

The chief issue before the British electors just now, and practically the only issue, is the Boer war and its outcome, although both parties are agreed on the advisability of annexing the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Liberal candidates for parliament therefore confine themselves to attacks upon the administration of the war department and what they term the reckless and enormous expenditure of money. Enormous it certainly is, for the experts of the war office estimate the weekly expenditure at over $10,000,000.

While the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, who form practically one party, at present in power, are united and firm, their opponents, the Liberals, are split into factions, each with its

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
LORD ROSEBERY.

own head. The Liberals do not wish an election just now because of their disorganization and also because of their conviction that the successful prosecution of the war will surely serve to retain the Conservatives in power. They denounce the election as a "khaki appeal" and an act of political cowardice and declare that an election in October is without precedent. The Conservatives are saying very little and rely on the factional differences of their opponents. The principal factions are led by Lord Rosebery, the former prime minister; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the real leader of the Liberals and former chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, former secretary of state for war, and John Morley, ex-chief secretary for Ireland and one of the brightest lights in England's literary firmament.

The executive branch of the British government is composed of the premier, or prime minister, who is the real head of the British empire, and his cabinet, who correspond closely to our



Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
LORD ROSEBERY.

political advisers, although there are many more of them in England. The premier is chosen by the queen from the party returned to power by the people, and he in turn chooses his advisers from the ranks of his own party. There are not exactly two political parties, but there are two political divisions, each headed by a political chief. The premier himself usually holds a portfolio, the premiership being also head of the foreign office. His position is an odd one, both hated by the Americans and beloved of a home circle made sad by the recent death of his wife, and may re-

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

tire from the foreign office, though still retaining the premiership. In that case his probable successor to the foreign office would be the Duke of Devonshire, a veteran statesman. Most of the present cabinet will be retained, but the present secretary for war, Lord Lansdowne, is expected to give way to Joseph Chamberlain, now colonial secretary and the most astute politician in all England.

In England candidates do not "run" for office, as our undignified way of speaking has it. They "stand" for the place, and a witty observer once explained the difference in terms by the statement that the Americans were seeking backers for office, their English couches. American and English election have several points in common, but they differ widely in oth-

Photo by Elliott & Fry, London.
SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

ers, and to our credit be it said the comparison is frequently in our favor. In both countries the chief means of convincing the voters is by speeches, but the English have introduced into their campaigns a feature lacking in ours. Over there the wives of the candidates, or, at any rate, the wives of many of them, do active electioneering work in their husbands' interests.

Again, very few American audiences would hoot or hiss a speaker or maliciously interrupt him. The English speaker, unless he be an unusually strong one, is quickly made aware of the displeasure of his auditors if he bores them. At the political meetings in England speakers of the highest class are frequently so badgered by

Photo by Russell & Sons, London.
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

the interruptions, questions and requests for information that they refuse to continue. Give an American audience a senator or governor of the same political faith as themselves to talk to them, and he may hold forth as long as he wishes. Whereas the English rarely tolerate a long speech.

CHARLES N. LURIE.

# HEROINE OF PEKING.

## MISS LAURA CONGER AND HER EVENTFUL LIFE.

**Chinese Ingenuity in Making Mysterious Lead to Bullets That Necessary Precautions Were Often Overlooked.**

Any man, and especially any woman, who has gone through the horrors of the Peking siege is an object of public interest. For weeks the fate of the legation people was wrapped in all the mystery that Chinese ingenuity could devise. There were harrowing tales of death and torture, all finally dispelled fortunately by their rescue at the hands of the international forces. The women of the legation, and in particular Miss Laura Conger, the eldest daughter of the minister, proved themselves heroines. They became used to the bullets that they would hardly use the necessary precautions.

Miss Conger was born in Dexter and is 28 years old. She was married when she was a young girl to George Lordens, but the marriage was not a happy one, and several years ago she secured a divorce and the restoration of her maiden name. Her husband enlisted in the army during the Spanish war and died in a southern hospital. She is an accomplished woman

From a recent photograph.
MISS LAURA CONGER.

and something of a mathematical prodigy. For several years she was head bookkeeper in the Michigan treasurer's office. She and her mother accompanied the minister the last time he went to Brazil and went with him to China.

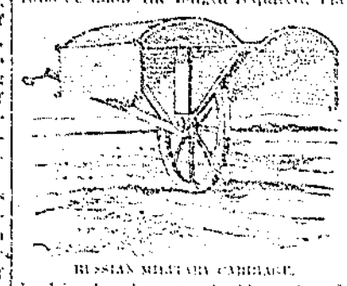
Mr. Conger occupied the house of the first secretary of the British legation, and during the siege 414 people lived in the compound. Three hundred and four marines, commanded by the British Captain Poole, defended the place. The loss of the Americans was 7 killed and 11 wounded, and only two foreign women were hurt. It is worthy of note that both Miss Conger and her mother had been the recipients of marked favor at the hands of the dowager empress.

# MOUNTAIN WAR CARRIAGES.

**Military Transportation in the Wilds of Asia and Africa.**

In the rough and roadless districts of Asiatic Russia, as well as in the wilds of South Africa, it is almost impossible to use the ordinary military carriages. Therefore the Russian government has adopted a new means of transport.

A single wheel is placed within a light wooden frame. The shafts are attached to this, one on each side, just below the axles, being united in an iron socket a few inches in front of the frame. The mules or ponies are harnessed, not in front, but on each side of the frame, which is less than a foot in thickness. A single short shaft with a fixed transverse bar at the end, which hooks on to the two collars, screws into the iron socket, and can thus be made the length required. The



RUSSIAN MILITARY CARRIAGE.

load is placed upon a double pack saddle, which rests upon the corner of the frame.

There would be a possibility of tipping backward were it not for the leverage of the shaft, which is attached as it is in a two wheeled cart.

The weight presses almost entirely upon the central wheel, the two sides balancing each other and resting only slightly upon the backs of the mules, which are able to employ nearly all their strength in drawing the load.

### An "American Duel."

Here is a new meaning to the term "American duel." It will be seen at once that such a duel is far more fatal than the French duel, though possibly somewhat more dilatory in its action.

Carl Csatki, director of the savings bank at Kishen, in Hungary, killed himself with a revolver, and at his funeral the officiating priest gave this explanation of the act:

Twenty years ago Csatki and another young man quarreled about a woman and agreed to settle matters by an "American duel." Csatki drew the black ball, which, according to the agreement, meant that he would have to kill himself, but he had not the courage to shoot himself, and on every anniversary of the death ballot he received from his antagonist a letter taunting him with cowardice.

At last, in sheer despair under this persecution, he carried out the fatal pact.

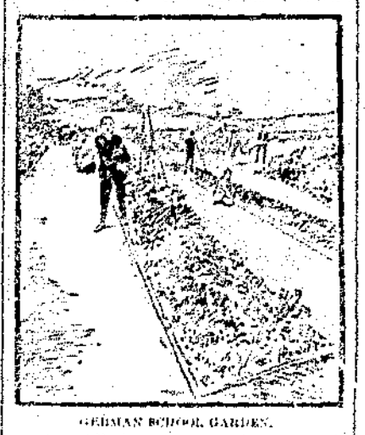
# SCHOOL GARDENS.

**Uncle Sam Approves a European System of Education.**

In a special report recently published by the state department are given facts and figures about the European school gardens. The Washington government has been to some pains to obtain full and comprehensive reports of the workings of the system, for it is expected that many American schools will act upon the suggestions contained therein.

The school gardens are in successful operation in France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Belgium, and in all they have proved of great value. The pupils receive instruction in planting, grafting, pruning and the care of trees and shrubs, the preparation of soils and the growing of farm products. In addition to such instruction, the course in some of the schools includes tuition in dairying, both practical and theoretical. As European farming is conducted especially in the countries named, it is most economical manner the theoretical and value of these courses are learned.

The European school gardens are considered as parts of the system of agricultural or farm schools which are maintained by the various govern-



GERMAN SCHOOL GARDEN.

ments. All the governments are greatly interested in the extension of the scientific knowledge of farming, especially the German and French. There are in France three fully equipped farm schools, which are defined as "farms conducted with skill and profit, on which apprentices chosen from the working classes and admitted free of expense shall do all the work, receiving at the same time remuneration for their services and an agricultural education essentially practical." Theory, however, is not neglected, and the course of study includes thorough instruction in the theoretical part of the science of farming. This French definition may be taken as typical of all European farm schools and school gardens.

# CUPID CROSSES THE SEA.

**Engagement of Miss Zimmerman and the Duke of Manchester.**

There seems to be no reason why Miss Helena Zimmerman should so persistently deny her engagement to the Duke of Manchester, for, after all, it

Photo by Sykes, Cincinnati.
MISS HELENA ZIMMERMAN.

is not a disgrace to marry a handsome young peer of less standing. In London the engagement is positively announced, and at Newport this summer Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, grandmother of the duke, confirmed the report. Society is much puzzled over denials which the young heiress has issued from time to time.

Miss Zimmerman was one of the handsomest girls at Narragansett Pier this season. She is a blond and 21 years old. She has known the duke since childhood, and they have certainly seemed on very intimate terms of late. A story which is going the rounds says that when they became engaged he wanted to know what present he should give her, and to his surprise she asked for a bull terrier. It is useless to say the request was granted.

### Webster as a Cook.

It may not be known that Daniel Webster did not disdain to devote part of his massive intellect to cookery. This is his idea of the proper way to boil potatoes: "Let them be peeled early and thrown into a basin of cold water till time to cook them. Let them be boiled in a good deal of water. When done, pour off all the water, shake the potatoes up a little, hang on the pot again, let them dry two or three minutes, then bring them to the table."

# KING OF SKYSCRAPERS.

## New York to Have the Tallest Building in the World.

### ARTISTIC AS WELL AS GIGANTIC.

**Higher Than the Pyramids of Egypt and Aptly Named the Obelisk. Thousands of Tons of Building Material—Atmosphere to Order.**

The tallest office building in the world is to be built and made ready for occupants in 12 months. It is to be called the Obelisk and is to be erected in Herald square, in New York, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street. The Park row, or Syndicate, building is at the present moment

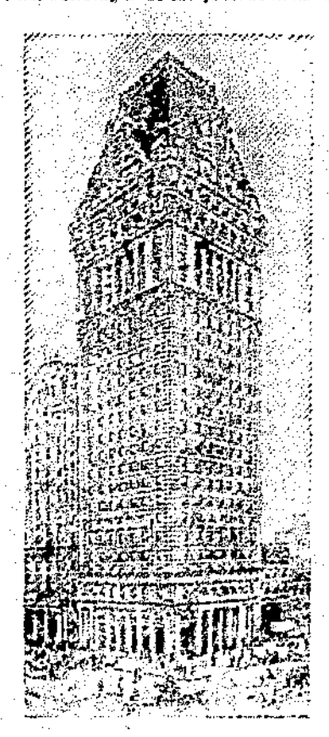


Photo by Hugh Lamb, architect.
THE OBELISK.

the tallest building, and it only has 28 stories, but the Obelisk will boast of 30 rows of windows. It will be higher than the pyramids and only one-eighth less broad than Cheops, the mightiest of them all.

The elevator wells in this building will be 635 feet deep. Allowing 15 feet clear between the axles of the wheels supporting the elevator cables, the usual free space, and the roof and the total height from Broadway sidewalk to the top is 450 feet. Add the thickness of the roof and the railing and ornaments thereon, and a total height of 455 feet is secured. Old Cheops was originally some 470 feet above the sands of the desert, but latterly it has measured only 451 feet from base to topmost point.

The land on which it will stand is valued at $1,500,000, and the building alone will cost $1,250,000. About 550 tenants can be accommodated, and it is expected that the total amount of rentals will bring in $2,250,000 annually.

The architecture of the building is mixed, the lower division being of Doric motif. The middle division is simply a plain shaft of Philadelphia brick, broken and relieved by bands of red granite. This division, as well as the upper division, is an adaptation of the modern French style.

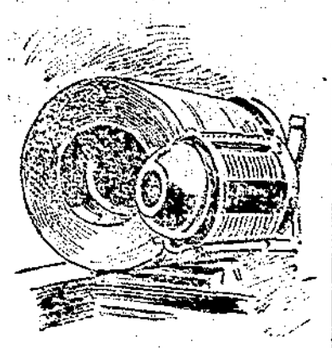
The building itself, technically the "dead load," will weigh 21,000 tons. Then there is the "live load"—the tenants and their belongings, furniture, safes, etc.—and that amounts to about 8,000 tons, in all a total of 29,000 tons. Seven and one-quarter millions of brick, 800 tons of iron and steel and at least 1,500 tons of stone and granite will be required in building.

Several innovations are contemplated. From the refrigerating plant to the cellar cold air will be supplied to each room throughout the building, if required, by electric fans. From artesian wells of extra depth pure water will be supplied each tenant. There will be absolutely no wood whatever used in the construction or finish of the building. Every modern device for the comfort, convenience and safety of the occupants will be utilized.

Seven elevators will be installed, and these will run at the rate of 900 feet per minute.

### Monster Cannon.

The Bethlehem Steel company of South Bethlehem, Pa., is the manufacturer of the wonderful Gathmann gun, with which the government is experimenting. The gun weighs 50½ tons, is 44 feet long and will stand, the



BREECH OF THE GATHMANN GUN.

company says, an internal powder pressure of 30,000 pounds to the square inch. It will project a 500 pound charge of gun cotton with a velocity of 2,500 feet a second. The accompanying picture shows the rear end of the gun with its plug open.

### TYPICAL SOUTHERN BELLE.

**Miss Christine Bradley and the Event That Made Her Famous.**

There is no doubt that southern women deserve their reputation for personal charms. They add to the vivacity of the French and the simplicity and naivete of a child, and with their soft, musical voices and graceful ways they quite wind themselves around the hearts of men. A true type of a southern belle is Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the former governor of Kentucky. At the very dawn of her entrance into society she was heralded as a beauty. She was the cause of the famous dispute concerning the naming of the battleship Kentucky, and,

From a recent photo.
MISS CHRISTINE BRADLEY.

although feeling ran high, she won the honor of breaking the memorial bottle of champagne over the bow of the iron monster.

This is the story of the dispute which made Miss Bradley famous as it has gone into the annals of Kentucky society: While Miss Christine was a impressionable girl attending a young ladies' boarding school in Washington the battleship was being built, and, at a dinner given at the Shoreham, Hilary Herbert, then secretary of the navy, asked that some of the guests should suggest a name. Miss Harriet Richardson, a society belle charmingly pretty and vivacious, immediately urged that it should be named Kentucky. The name was accepted, and Secretary Herbert returned the courtesy by asking Miss Richardson to christen the ship. There was great applause among the company as Miss Richardson laughingly accepted, but she announced that instead of using the customary bottle of champagne she would break over the bow a more appropriate mixture—a decanter of the finest Kentucky whisky. Enthusiasm ran high as the party broke up. Afterward the temperance societies heard of it and sent numerous letters of remonstrance both to Miss Richardson and to Secretary Herbert.

However that might have turned out, delays occurred, and the ship was not finished during Secretary Herbert's term of administration. His successor, Secretary Long, gave Governor Bradley of Kentucky the right to name the young lady who should christen the ship. Urged on by the temperance people and his friends all over the state, he chose his daughter Christine, thereby causing deadly dissension to spring up. The affair was even carried to Washington, where it was decided in favor of Miss Christine, who was a pretty girl not quite 18 at the time.

### Postal Clerk In Trouble.

Havana, Oct. 18.—Oscar Feyt, an employed in Havana postoffice, was arrested on charges of stealing registered letters.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, (if living) and (if dead), the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Abraham W. Buell and ..... Buell, his wife, defendants, will take notice that on October 2nd, 1900, Mary Hudson, plaintiff, filed her certain petition in the Common Pleas Court of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9672, alleging that she is owner in fee simple of real estate described as follows: Situated in the Village of Agosta, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of lot 101 in said village; thence east along Buell street 114 feet; thence due south 50 feet; thence west 2 feet; thence south 82 feet to the south line of said lot 101; thence west 12 feet to the southwest corner of said lot 101; thence north along the west line thereof 132 feet to the place of beginning, it being a part of lot No. 20 in the Village of New Bloomington (now Agosta) as shown by the plat in the office of the Recorder of said county. That defendants have or claim to have some interest therein adverse to plaintiff. The prayer of said petition is for the quieting of the title to said real estate as against defendants and all persons claiming under them and for all proper relief. The defendants are required to answer on or before December 8th, 1900.

MARY HUDSON, plaintiff.
Harry S. Quigley, plaintiff's attorney.
29-1-6

## LEGAL NOTICE.

Agnus Edelman, plaintiff, against William J. Edelman, defendant.

The within named defendant, William J. Edelman, who resides somewhere in the State of Illinois or Indiana, place of residence to plaintiff unknown, is hereby notified that he has been sued in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio; The object and prayer of petition therein filed is for divorce from defendant, and awarding to the plaintiff the custody of minor children. The defendant is required to answer herein by the 12th day of November, 1900, or said petition will be taken as true and judgement rendered according to the prayer thereof.

AGNUS EDELMAN, Plaintiff.
By C. F. Garberson, her attorney.
2650-en-wk-10

## Legal Notice.

Frank F. Fox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 22, 1900, Ida May Fox filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, case 9662, against him, praying for a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion, extreme cruelty and gross neglect, and asking for the custody of their minor child. That said cause will be for hearing on and after November 5, 1900.

IDA MAY FOX.
By Louis E. Myers, her attorney.
Marion, Ohio, September 22, 1900. 909-wk6

## Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Charles H. Wilson, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Charles H. Wilson, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated this 21st day of September, A. D. 1900. DORA I. WILSON.
1925 Marion, Ohio.

## COURT RECORD.

### TIMES FIXED FOR HOLDING CIRCUIT COURT —IN THE— Third Judicial Circuit —OF THE— STATE OF OHIO

For the Year A. D. 1901.

STATE OF OHIO,
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said Circuit for the year 1901 be fixed as follows, to-wit:

WYANDOT County on the 8th day of January and the 10th day of September.

MARION County on the 15th day of January and the 17th day of September.

CRAWFORD County on the 22nd day of January and the 24th day of September.

UNION County on the 5th day of February and the 1st day of October.

HARDIN County on the 12th day of February and the 3rd day of October.

LOGAN County on the 19th day of February and the 8th day of October.

HENRY County on the 26th day of February and the 15th day of October.

PAULDING County on the 5th day of March and the 17th day of October.

DEFIANCE County on the 12th day of March and the 22nd day of October.

VAN WERT County on the 19th day of March and the 29th day of October.

PUTNAM County on the 26th day of March and the 5th day of November.

ALLEN County on the 9th day of April and the 19th day of November.

AUGLAIZE County on the 23rd day of April and the 26th day of November.

MERCER County on the 30th day of April and the 26th day of November.

SENECA County on the 7th day of May and the 3rd day of December.

HANCOCK County on the 21st day of May and the 10th day of December.

Said terms to be at 9 o'clock a. m. September 18, 1900.

JAMES L. PRICE,
CALEB B. NORRIS,
JAMES B. DAY, } Judges.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss.

I, W. F. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the County of Marion and State of Ohio do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Times of Holding Circuit Court in the Third Judicial Circuit for the year 1901 as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Circuit Court this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1900.

[Seal] W. F. JOHNSON,
1903 Clerk of Courts.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion County, ss.
In Common Pleas Court.
George E. Wynn, Plaintiff,
against
Rachel A. Fox, et al., Defendants.
Case No. 9851.

Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, whose places of residence are unknown, but whose last known place of residence was Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado; will take notice that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1900, George E. Wynn filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 9851 against these said defendants and others, praying for partition of the following described real estate:

Situated in the Township of Prospect, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and known as being tract number five (5) in the northwest part of South survey number 9321, Virginia Military Land, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of said survey; thence south with the meanderings of the Scioto River sixty-one poles and eight links to a corner; thence south eighty-two degrees, west one hundred and fifty-two poles to a corner; thence north eight and one-half degrees west sixty-three poles and eighteen links to the north line of said survey; thence north eighty-two degrees east two hundred and fifty-three poles to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, excepting a small piece of land in the northeast corner intended for a grave yard, bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said tract as above described; thence south with the Scioto River three (3) poles and twelve (12) links; thence south eighty-two degrees west twenty-seven and one-half poles; thence north twenty degrees west five poles and twelve links; thence north eighty-two degrees east twenty-eight poles to the place of beginning, containing 1.52½ perches.

Unless the said defendants, Rachel A. Fox and George Fox, answer said petition on the 17th day of November, 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

GEORGE E. WYNN,
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1826

## LEGAL NOTICE.

State of Ohio, Marion county, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

Almon D. Messenger, et. al., plaintiffs, against Orren Messenger, et. al., defendants.

Affidavit for service by publication.

Samuel C. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Denver, Arapahoe county, Colorado; William E. Smith whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Lima, Allen county, Ohio; Elizabeth Jones whose place of residence is at Duke, New York, and William P. Vantouten whose place of residence is at Union, Oregon, will take notice that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1900, Almon D. Messenger filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case number 9838 against these said defendants and others praying for the "quieting of title" of the following described lands:

Situated in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being the south half of the south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of section number two, township number five south, range number fourteen east.

Unless the said defendants answers said petition by the 24th day of November, A. D. 1900, said petition will be taken as true.

ALMON D. MESSENGER.
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 1915

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. McCLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

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# COWBOY LIFE SUITS ABNER ROBBINS

## A RICH FRONTIERSMAN WHO DESPISES THE WAYS OF WEALTH.

[illegible] a railroad and will not [illegible] over it.

[illegible] a palatial residence and [illegible] in it, preferring to live in

[illegible] a large clothing store which [illegible] never been inside of, nor put [illegible] to the extent of sending in an [illegible] a suit of clothes. He wears [illegible] and a denim blouse instead

[illegible] a beautiful and accomplish[illegible] life, whom he seldom sees, [illegible] society and lives in the fine [illegible] and spends money for a good [illegible] while he associates with cowboys

ROBBINS IS HIS ELEMENT.

out on the prairie and has no inclination toward the gayeties and comforts of civilization

He is one of the richest men in the northwest, yet he goes about with empty pockets and lives the life of a common cow puncher at an expense of less than 50 cents a day.

He owns a $10,000 flour mill, which he has never seen the inside of, and two other stores that are run by agents whom he seldom communicates with

He has a quarter of a million dollars to spend as he may please, but instead of spending any of it he does a laborer's stint on a cattle ranch and takes "pot luck" with the rough cattle drivers in as humble a capacity as the next man to him at table

He might dine at the swellest restaurant in San Francisco but he prefers to eat bacon and beans cooked over a campfire or in a rude prairie kitchen

His name is Abner Robbins and his home proper is in the town of Union, in Oregon. There is where his charming wife lives in their palatial residence there is where much of his capital is invested. His railroad runs that way, and his flour mill stands in the heart of it.

But that is not where Abner Robbins chooses to spend the most of his life.

The neighboring town of Drewsey contains a major part of the old man's buildings, yet he seldom goes to Drewsey. About six miles from the latter named town is a log cabin 10 by 12 feet in size, a cabin of one room, with chinks in the walls and no windows or doors except pieces of cloth or boards picked up by chance to serve the purpose. It is a crude habitation,—so crude that only a wealthy man would live in it contentedly. A common cowboy would have improved it long ago. He would have put in windows and made a handsomer door.

Abner Robbins—how well the name his humble can afford to be extravagant in discomfort as well as in comfort. It was a wise man who first said that only the well to do can find comfort in being uncomfortable.

Abner Robbins is a lover of nature, a latter day Thoreau without the old Thoreau's theories to work out or live up to, but with a more genuinely finished nature perhaps and a less artificial aspiration in his reach toward the trees and the hills and the independent livelihood of the huntsman.

Is Abner Robbins a crank?

Does a crank accumulate a quarter of a million and keep it? It isn't on record.

Abner Robbins has made his fortune by hard work and he is working hard today and making the fortune grow—making it feel the weight of a strong head and brain back of it. Yet he is no miser. A miser does not get out of the bogs and take off his coat and become a boon companion, with a "hail fellow well met" and a merry eirling of yarns to spin over the campfire in the evening. So far is he from being stingy that his friends know him throughout eastern Oregon as a "good thing" for speculators and missionaries and the following is but one of many similar ones as they love to tell of him when you ask about the old man's richness of gut, provided you escape from asking the question with your life. The anecdote is best told by a writer in the Portland Oregonian:

People in Drewsey and farmers in Prairie City and other places all put off Abner Robbins down as a miser, but this is not so with this character. He has never refused to help a poor man in both with money and [illegible]. And he will divide his last half with a friend. He spent $10,000 just to humor the whims of a friend.

As yet there is but little wheat raised in this section of country. A wheat talking drummer came along and convinced one of Robbins' friends that a big flouring mill would pay at Drewsey, Prairie City or Canyon City, and the promoters would turn the matter over in their minds when the friend has an opportunity to see Robbins. The latter explained that it would not pay, that it would be years before wheat would be raised in this section to any extent that justified a mill, that it would be necessary and that this would require time. But the friend saw all kinds of fortunes in a flouring mill and insisted Robbins meet a capitalist or two.

"Well go ahead and build your mill and I'll pay for it, just to show you that you are wrong."

The friend believed in putting in a good one while he was at it and ordered the very best machinery from Ohio. A four story building was erected, a ditch was dug along the banks of the middle fork of the Malheur river, a turbine wheel was put in and as fine a mill completed as was ever constructed of the same capacity. Before the water was brought to the wheel the projector of the mill became impatient and purchased a large steam engine, and the mill was started. It was run a few months at a dead loss and then shut down. It now stands there the window frames all knocked in by mischievous boys the machinery rusting and going to wreck, without a dollar's insurance on it. Robbins paid the bill without a murmur for he foresaw the end in the beginning. He has never been inside the mill and never speaks of it, although the road from Drewsey to his cabin lies along by the side of the mill.

## GIRL MARRIES A GHOST.

**A Weird Story of Devotion Told in Oklahoma.**

Bessie Brown of Cameron, O. T., is married to a ghost. Furthermore, she and her spectral husband are living together in a five room cottage. The wedding took place recently, and the bride and groom moved at once into their new house which Miss Brown had furnished with her own money. They are as happy as any young married couple could be, and persons who pass the house can hear them talking and laughing just as if they were both in human form.

This is the strangest romance ever known. Bessie Brown, of wealthy parents, high social standing and possessed of many natural charms that make her one of the most beautiful girls in Oklahoma, married the ghost of the man she loved. She is not demented. Her mind has been tested, her brain has been examined by specialists, and her actions have been watched carefully but no trace of insanity can be discovered. Therefore her parents agree that she must be wedded to an apparition, something which she imagines she can see and know, but which no other human being can recognize.

GHOSTLY MARRIAGE.

### Scratch Wigs.

The men who wear scratch wigs suffer a good deal in hot weather. The scratch is a very deceptive kind of wig, no bigger than the palm of the hand, which sits on the bald spot at the crown. Its edges join or rather melt into the real hair at the sides and back of the head and no one would think, so natural its appearance is that a wig was being worn at all. But the trouble with the scratch wig is that a sort of adhesive plaster must be fixed to its bottom to hold it on. In cool weather the plaster does not stick very hard, and the scratch can be removed at bedtime as easily as a set of false teeth. In warm weather, however, the plaster clings to the scalp as if it had grown there, and when it is yanked off skin and hair are bound to come with it, and the poor wig wearer howls in agony.—Philadelphia Record.

# ROMANCE IN AN AVALANCHE.

## A THRILLING ADVENTURE OF THE ALPS.

The marriage of Mr Isadore Margueritte Wiggins and Robert McGill in Philadelphia is a sequel to a thrilling adventure in the Alps.

Mr McGill and Miss Wiggins were among the party who set out for Europe early last spring. They traveled in different parties, neither being then so much aware of the other's existence. But fate drew them to the Alps at the same time and willed that they should meet in a strange way.

McGill was one of a party of young men who were practicing mountain

HOW McGILL CAUGHT HIS FUTURE WIFE.

climbing on the lower hills in the Bernese Oberland preliminary to more difficult feats. Without a guide they had reached one of the little cabins of the Alpine club at about 5000 feet elevation, where they had planned to eat their lunch.

Below the door of the hut swept a steel colored stream, the gray grist of a glacier in the hills and utterly unfit to drink. The boys matched 5 franc pieces to see who should go for water. The choice fell upon McGill who at once set out.

Not far below the camp he saw down a slope beside the path a clear snow brook that, after babbling a little way in the sunlight, disappeared completely over the verge of a cliff. What became of it he could not tell. A more experienced mountaineer would have read from the mist that rose beyond the presence of a frightful chasm where the brook was literally dashed to death.

McGill reached the brook and stooped over to fill his pail. Just as he did so a few bits of ice and broken rock raced past him down the mountain side.

Instinctively McGill straightened up dropping the pail. The next moment a mighty weight fell upon him, and in the roar of falling stones and crushing ice he went down the slope like a straw on the tide.

His strong arms outflung as he went, McGill's grasp soon closed on the roots of a low Alpine shrub. With a wrench that seemed to be tearing his arm from its socket he brought up, anchored to the bush and held on for very life.

At the instant the eye is quick and keen. As he lay there gasping McGill saw the great gulf widen below, the mist that half hid and half revealed it and the sheer cliffs beyond.

And he saw too in the same instant a human form—the body of a woman—on the edge of the precipice just whirling to its fall. With his free arm he grasped her.

Perhaps the next half minute was for McGill as awful a time as any man is called upon to endure. The strain upon his muscles was almost past bearing. The bush bent and cracked.

Worse than all, he could hear away down the gulf the roaring thunder of the avalanche growing bigger and bigger as it fell until at last debris reached the valley below, where no human being had ever trod.

As for the woman, she was mercifully spared the sight, the sound, the appalling uncertainty. Dead or insensible she lay inert under McGill's clutch, white, bruised and, as he saw now, beautiful.

It seemed hardly possible that so frail a creature could have survived so terrible a fall, yet McGill resolved that he would not let her go. Sooner would he be swept over the cliff himself with her.

The mountain trail rude that had been [illegible] by the rare girl at his feet [illegible] him with a beautiful weight. And he was equal to the occasion.

Bit by bit he hauled the girl up to his own level. Then, bracing his feet upon the roots of the bush, he started his precious load to its safety and then bush and he crawled rather than climbed back to the path.

There he shouted loudly for help. Presently came panting on the way the rest of Miss Wiggins' party. Light footed and eager she had pressed on up the path ahead of them until what began as a stroll from their hotel in the valley became almost a tragedy.

Under the care of her friends the girl soon opened her eyes.

Long rested for the rest of the day upon the man who had saved her life.

Introductions followed, and presently when McGill's friends came trickling down the path to see what kept him such a time they found two maidens spectators at a moving scene of tears and kisses and gratitude.

Then the two parties returned to the hotel together.

And after that McGill's visits to the hotel and joined Miss Wiggins.

And after that—well Miss Wiggins was solicitous about McGill's injuries, which were rather more serious than her own. And as for McGill the shudder that thrilled him whenever he thought that that lovely girl might have been but for him dashed to pieces in the gulf on the mountain side naturally suggested that he ought to be near her always to take care of her.

Before the young people had reached Philadelphia they had discovered how wise and benevolent fate may be and at the home of the bride's mother, 7 North Seventeenth street, they were married.

And now when Mr McGill wants to be particularly nice to her he can truthfully say to Mrs McGill:

"Well, you know you were thrown at my head."

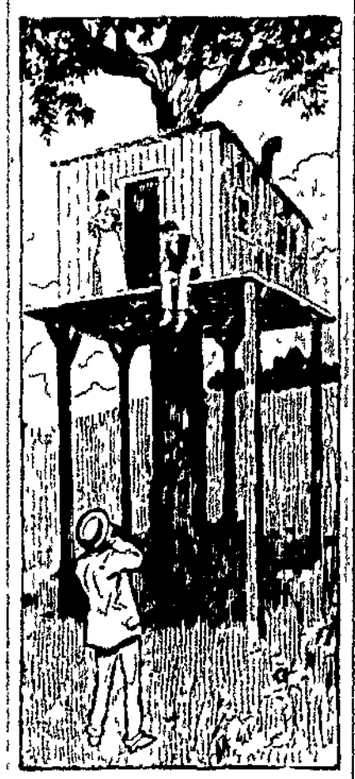
## HOME IN A TREE.

**How a Jerseyman Fulfilled a Real Estate Contract.**

In Haledon N. J., a suburb of Paterson there lives a family that makes its home in the branches of a tree. And this is not an animal story. The family consists of an industrious sane and respectable German laborer, his wife and five children who all declare that a tree is the most comfortable of homes and that they would inhabit their castle in the air from choice even if it were not a necessity.

It is only a short time ago that Rausch came to this country alone and began patiently to accumulate capital on wages of scarcely more than $1 a day, and it was not long before he actually succeeded in saving enough to send to Germany for his family. And they came promptly—one cheerful little frau and five flaxen haired babies.

About the time of their arrival Rausch, feeling rather more keenly than usual the responsibilities of a head of a family and wondering where he should stow the six arrivals, was approached by a real estate agent, William Buschmann, who succeeded in selling Rausch a plot of ground on



RAUSCH'S HAPPY HOME.

what is known as the old Henry place at Katz avenue and Pompton road, in the Haledon hills.

"You see what the deed calls for, Rausch," said Buschmann. "A dwelling must be put up on the lot within six months."

Rausch agreed. He had found it easy to save, and he believed his two older children could help him. But the months went by, and the house seemed no nearer in sight. Even with the two boys working in the Cedar Cliff mills there was but a meager surplus from the weekly earnings. So Rausch started to carry out an idea that had come to him.

Last Memorial day a load of packing cases and lumber was placed on the vacant lot. The next day Rausch went to the lot, chose a great walnut tree four feet through, the largest tree for miles around, and built around it with his own hands the house in which his family is now living. The frame of the house is square. No cellar was dug, and the family does not seem to need any.

# WILD JUMP WON SWEETHEART.

## HOW A DESPERATE LOVER CAPTURED A CRUEL BELLE.

[illegible] prove has driven to the west [illegible] Fred A. Darmon a prosperous young [illegible] stock to furnish [illegible] the great loss that [illegible] to the west [illegible] Darmon being [illegible] as that from Brooklyn being [illegible] has so often proved [illegible].

[illegible] not [illegible] talk about something else. Why don't you prove it? Why don't you make yourself desirable to me?"

What shall I do?"

"How do I know? There are no lions here to kill. Jump off the bridge, up there or something only let me alone."

And she pointed to the great bridge above them hung like a spider's web in the air. Now it is a fact that pretty girls are not to be won or [illegible] perhaps he just then don't have to be. If Miss [illegible] had been [illegible] she might have been [illegible] a little more spirited by and by and set his foot hard.

In this country a coerced love will rage all who are not women are men. There is no doubt that Darmon is a man. Literally he was hissed from the little party. Nothing was thought of this however, for some time.

At length one of the picnickers cast a glance aloft. There swung the giant balloon, humming in the wind its huge and massive bones looking like the ribs of some silk.

Upon the bridge a figure was moving, a tiny dash of black outlined against the sky.

"Why, there's Fred now on the bridge!" cried out the one who had seen the figure.

And then Miss Rivers became for once observant. The memory of her rash words flashed upon her mind.

"My God!" she shrieked, leaping to her feet. "Don't jump, Fred! Fred, stop! Don't!"—

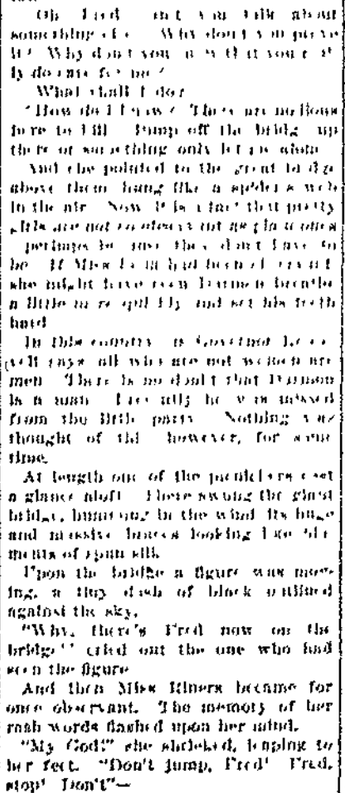
The tiny figure on the bridge was making some gesture, dimly discerned. Afterward Darmon said he had thrown his love a kiss. And then—

And then the figure left the bridge! It was a dot in the sky, framed between the bridge and the far bank and the water.

They say a falling body travels so many feet the first second, so many the next—that Darmon must have reached the water in four or five seconds at most. It seemed as many minutes while those on shore watched with their hearts standing still. And yet agonizingly slow as seemed the fall, it was with fearful force that the little figure, growing bigger as it descended, half turning in the air, at last struck the water. And only a tiny boiling whirlpool on the surface remained to show where the body sank.

Wild eyed and breathless Miss Rivers watched the descent. As the sound of the splash came to her ears she said, fainting to the ground.

The river fortunately is deep and not very wide at the point where the bridge crosses. John Addison, one of



LEAVING THE CAR.

the native and well and [illegible] a man whose love is fully returned can be.

For a long time Darmon had been pretty, Miss Rivers attention was a contemporary of the New York World. At the play he renewed his vows of undying love and in ardent wish to prove it but the girl cruel as pretty girls often are said pettishly she doesn't dare it now to the poor fellow.

Oh Fred, don't talk about something else. Why don't you prove it? Why don't you make yourself desirable to me?"

What shall I do?"

"How do I know? There are no lions here to kill. Jump off the bridge, up there or something only let me alone."

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## FALL IN MIDAIR

**An Aeronaut Whose Stanch [illegible] Saved His Life.**

[illegible] Stafford [illegible] Sessions [illegible] Fair.

[illegible] Stafford [illegible] Miss Stafford [illegible] Miss Rivers [illegible] Professor and Mrs. Stafford had been [illegible] the first night [illegible] entertainment [illegible] balloon ascension [illegible] Professor and Mrs. Stafford had been [illegible] the first night [illegible] entertainment consisting of ascending in a balloon and dropping [illegible] to produce a novel effect. This [illegible] all who witnessed the performance [illegible] worth although the [illegible] moment was not carried out as originally arranged by the aeronaut.

On the first day of the fair Mr and Mrs Stafford were prevented from making the ascension by an accident to the balloon and now a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, but on the second day everything was found to be all right. A great crowd had assembled to witness the ascension. Probably 5,000 people crowded around the balloon and watched the preparations. When the big bulbs was inflated and the parachutes attached the aerial voyagers took their places and in an instant were soaring through the air high over the heads of their audience. When 1,000 feet in the air, the aeronauts prepared to cut loose from under to take the parachute leap. Mrs Stafford [illegible] first but just as she did so a strong gust of wind caught the parachute and threw it with terrible force against Professor Stafford. The shock of the blow caused him to lose his hold and he fell from the balloon straight toward the ground with fearful velocity.

The next thing the spectators knew of the fearful drama being enacted above the clouds was when they saw [illegible] shooting through the air far toward apparent death and inevitable [illegible] after [illegible] in his fall. A cry of horror arose, women screamed

AERONAUT STAFFORD SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

and fainted, and a rush was made to get out of the way. Apparently nothing could save Stafford from being dashed to pieces either on the ground or on the roof of some of the buildings and, frozen with horror, the crowd waited to see the bloody finish of this midair tragedy.

Suddenly, however, by what seemed to be a miracle, Mrs. Stafford's parachute, which had not yet filled out and which was falling rapidly, came directly into the path of the descending Stafford. He landed almost exactly on the top of it. Bounding off from the force of the fall he clutched at the ropes with the strength of desperation, and the frail parachute had to bear the weight of two bodies instead of one.

For an instant it looked as if both husband and wife were doomed, for, burdened with this new weight, the parachute shot straight to the ground like a lump of lead. When within about a thousand feet of the ground, it opened bravely out, the force of descent was arrested, and the aeronauts landed safely in a lofty tree about two feet outside of the park. Barring a few slight scratches, neither was injured.

# ROBBER PROOF SIGNALS

## Novel Device to Warn Train Crews of Bandits.

### AUTOMATIC WHISTLES BLOWN.

**Signals Can Be Given From the Engine and Caboose—By Pressing a Button in Side Is Discharged, Lights Are Put Out in a Twinkling and Whistles Blown.**

The numerous hold ups of through passenger trains have caused an engineer on the Virginia and West Baden division of the Monon road to apply his mechanical genius to the task of inventing a device which, the crew of any overtaken train can sound the locomotive that means to halt and at the [illegible] the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the device is operated by means of air, which connects every car in the train. The engineer may, in the warning uncovered by any one of the cars, shut off the engine, and any trainman may use the same contrivance to warn him as any other part of the train, including the engineer and fireman. A certain turn of a button will set a dozen whistles blowing, put out the lights and turn off one or more lamps in the smoking car. The name of the inventor is John W. Hough, who runs [illegible] a passenger run between Orleans and West Baden and French Lick Springs, Ind. The inventor, who has granted a patent a short time ago, thus describes the contrivance:

"The invention consists of a signal system and apparatus combining certain important features and novel combinations and arrangements, though simple in their construction. In the train signal pipe is a spring actuated valve having a tendency to seat itself, which closes communication with the engineer's air whistle when the signals are being sent by the engineer in the cars of the train, so that his own whistle will not blow at the same time and thus alarm the robbers. In each car there is a signal whistle having a normally seated, spring actuated valve adapted to hold the usual 60 pounds pressure in the signal pipe, the whistle being connected with the signal pipe by a branch pipe leading to the usual discharge valve, which is operated by pulling the signal cord when signaling to the engineer.

"The whistles in the cars are operated by an excess pressure being thrown into the signal line. In the event of an attack by train robbers and the engineer desiring to sound an alarm in the various cars he throws his valve handle to the right, thereby cutting off communication between the main and auxiliary reservoirs and putting the auxiliary reservoir in direct communication with the train signal pipe. When this is accomplished, the normal 60 pounds pressure in the signal pipe is supplemented by the discharge from the auxiliary reservoir. The pressure being raised, the valves in all of the car whistles are unseated and the whistles sounded until the pressure again drops to 60 pounds.

"During this charge the valve in the direction of the engineer's whistle is held tightly by the additional pressure, thus preventing the engineer's air whistle from sounding; consequently the attacking party has no knowledge of an alarm being sent or sounded, while the entire train crew are warned and placed on their guard. The valves may be placed on any part of the engine or cars and arranged for operation either by hand or foot. Another feature of the contrivance is that it makes no racket in the car from which it is being sent, so that a robber who may be bagging pocketbooks and jewelry is given no intimation of the alarm. It is thus seen that in operating the device practically all of the machinery needed is now utilized on every well equipped train."

Engineer Hough, being asked how he happened to think of the contrivance, said that the thought came to him "all of a sudden." "As I was running my engine along a lonesome strip of woods one dark and dismal night," said he, "I thought that that would be a good place for a hold up. I began to look around as though I expected to see somebody there for that purpose. I don't know what caused me to have such feelings, for I had not been thinking of anything of the kind. A thought then struck me, Why don't they provide some way for the engineer to signal the train crew when he sees that there is danger of an attack by train robbers? Then they could put their lights out, get their guns and be prepared to meet the enemy.

"Putting the light out is essential, for the robber would know at once that the crew was dead on to him. I have provided a way by which the lights may be put out by pressing a button. They are all extinguished at once and in a twinkling. A gun may also be fired repeatedly by touching a button. The invention is not yet in practical use, but I expect to equip a train and make a test at an early day."

One of the trains now in operation between Chicago and New York, which carries express matter exclusively, and is often heavily laden with money and other valuables, is said to run under a code of signals between the engineer, messengers and trainmen. Under this system the engineer knows when anything unusual is taking place anywhere on the train, and the trainmen know when the engineer has sighted anything in the least degree suspicious. Of course this train is always well guarded. The wheels have not stopped rolling when all hands are off the cars, closely scanning the train from one end to the other. When it starts, they are on the watch to see that no one slips on the blind end or any other end of a car.

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# The Fair

# The Fair

**Dry Goods News that will make a stir. We are bound to make our October Sales surpass the highest previous record. We quote you prices that you can't afford to pass the opportunity. It's the surest road to great selling.**

Golf Capes and Jackets.

The assortment of Golf Capes and Jackets includes the newest and choicest line ever shown in Marion.

Golf Capes made of the newest double faced cloths and are strictly highly tailored garments, ranging in prices from

**$3.49 to $15.00**

Ladies' Jackets in all the new Fall Creations, latest styles and colorings, melton, kersey and boucle cloths, all lined, many with rich silks, at

**$3.00 to $20.00**

Underwear.

Ladies' heavy fleeced pants and vests, 25 to..... **50c**

Ladies' combination suits from 49c to..... **$2.00**

Children's extra heavy fleeced shirts and drawers, all sizes, from 10 to..... **35c**

Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's all wool hose, ribbed and plain. Pair **25c**

Ladies' and Children's extra heavy ribbed fleeced hose, fast black, all sizes, per pair..... **15c**

Autumn Dress Goods.

An immense collection to choose from at very attractive prices. Black Camels hair, all wool, 45 inches wide, a great value..... **$1.00**

Black Pebble Cheviot, 45 inches wide, all wool, one of the latest fabrics for Fall wear..... **$1.25**

New Satin Soliels, Poplins, Drap De Alma, 58 in. homespun suitings, new Fall shades, all wool..... **49c**

French Flannels, popular fall shades, all wool, silk dots..... **$1.00**

54-inch Flannels, an elegant quality for waists..... **49c**

Women's Wrappers

in great variety of colors, heavy fleece lined, braid trimmed yokes, wide skirts, all sizes 32 to 44, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and.... **$1.69**

Blankets.

A complete line at prices to suit all purses. 10-4 and 11-4 heavy fleeced blankets, assorted borders. Pair, 75c to **$2.00**

Wool blankets in abundance, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 11-4 wool blankets, greys, scarlet and white, assorted borders, in at made, pair 12 9c to..... **$3.50**

Flannel Waists,

all colors, tucked and plain or with silk embroidered dots, big assortment, **$1.25 to $3.00**

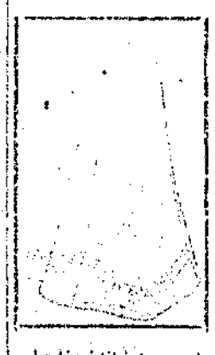
Wool Mittens.

Children's Heavy double mittens, pair..... **10c**

Ladies' and children's extra heavy double mittens..... **25c**

Better grades from 35 to..... **50c**

Men's heavy fleeced gloves, pair 10 and..... **15c**



Walking Skirts.

Ladies' skirts made of checkiots, (Plain and Figured Mohairs) and Homespuns. Popular Fall shades at **$2.98 to $5.00**

Ladies' Skirts made of melton and double faced fabrics, tailor made, velvet bound, up-to-date garments, **$4.00 to $7.00**

Originators of Low Prices.

# THE FAIR

THE CASH STORE. THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Open Every Night Until 8:30.



MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

## This Store's Carpet Dep't. Is Attracting Buyers, Not Alone From Marion County but From Many Adjoining Counties.

Our far famed Carpet prices coupled with the fact that we carry the best standard makes and always have the largest variety cannot be kept back. People, one by one, are finding it out, they compare purchases made elsewhere with those made here and as a result this Carpet department is increasing its business daily.

## We Make and Lay Carpets

anywhere in Marion county. We do the very best work on short notice.

Heavy yard wide Rag Carpets.....25c yard
Heavy yard wide, fast colored Ingrains.....25c yard
Heavy wool mixed Ingrains.....37½c yard
All wool Ingrains.....50c yard
Lowell all wool extra supers.....57½c yard
Tapestry Brussels.....50c, 65c and 75c yard
Velvets.....85c and $1.00 yard

## Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

An extra large assortment in bright new patterns in many different qualities. A saving on every yard you buy here.

## Lace Curtains.

A thousand new pairs to select from, every quality, 38c per pair up to $15.00 per pair. Large assortment at popular prices.

## D. A. FRANK & CO.


# A NARROW ESCAPE

Balloon Bursts When About One Hundred and Fifty Feet Above the Ground.

SPECTATORS HORROR STRICKEN

**They Expect To See the Aeronaut Dashed to Pieces—Fortunately the Parachute Inflates Sufficiently To Break the Force of the Fall and He Is Little Injured.**

The balloon ascension billed to occur Wednesday afternoon at the corner of Prospect and Farming streets as one of the attractions of the street fair, did not come off as advertised, but the spectators were treated to a spectacle far more exciting than that outlined on the bills.

The crowd waited patiently for the big canvas monster to fill up. At last it was inflated, and, with a lurch, was off. Aeronaut Sheldon called out, "Goodbye people" and had scarcely righted himself when a seam gave way and the balloon opened from top to bottom.

Mr. Sheldon fell about 150 feet.

Fortunately he was able to grasp the bar of his parachute with his hands—he had been hanging by his legs—and worked his way to the ground over a high pole and a chicken coop, escaping without serious injury. The parachute sufficiently inflated to break the force of his fall.

It was a narrow escape for Mr. Sheldon and a horrible sight for the spectators, all of whom expected him to be killed.

## MADE PUBLIC

**Are the Plans for the Wesley M. E. Church.**

The new Wesley M. E. church plans call for a building, the dimensions of which are seventy-nine by sixty-four feet. It is to be constructed of frame, with a stone and brick veneer. From the foundation to the windows the building will be of stone, from the lower part of the window to the top of the edifice it will be constructed of brick veneer and from the top of the window to the point of the roof it will be of shingles.

The cost of the church will be $6,000 and it is expected to have it ready for occupancy by the first of the year.

# HIS MIND IS SOUND

Kenton Alienist of More Than Ordinary Experience Thus Sizes Up Ross Ferrell.

STATE IS OFFERING TESTIMONY

**The Widow of the Dead Messenger Takes the Stand After a Dramatic Scene in the Court Room—Columbus Chief of Police Tells Story of Ferrell's Confession.**

Marysville, O., Oct. 18.—Dr. Frank D. Paine of Kenton, Ohio, chief surgeon of the Big Four and an alienist of more than ordinary experience, examined Ross Ferrell last night. Dr. Paine spent an hour in town. He was smuggled into jail. Ferrell was not told who his visitor was and conversed freely with him. Dr. Paine refused to talk after the examination, but he told Prosecutor Robinson that Ferrell was mentally sound and responsible. Paine will be used as a witness for the state.

Miss Cretlow's visits to Ferrell are arousing more interest. She spent nearly two hours talking through the bars with him last night. Several times Ferrell laughed, but his sweetheart was crying when she left him.

Eliza Lane, widow of the dead messenger, was the first witness this morning. As she walked to the witness chair she was compelled to pass Ferrell. She did not see him until almost upon him. Then she quickly stepped back, staggered, and burst into tears, exclaiming, "Oh my God, my God."

Prosecutor Robinson almost carried her to the chair. She sobbed violently for five minutes and was unable to answer questions. Finally she turned half way around to avoid the sight of Ferrell. She told of the last she saw her husband, the Wednesday before his death. She told of her parting with him, of his kissing his little boy and of how cheerful he seemed. Then she broke down again, and the state allowed her to leave the chair.

Her appearance plainly affected the jury. Chief of Police Tyler of Columbus then told the story of Ferrell's confession to the court. Argument on its admissibility consumed the day.

## AT TAMPA

**Mr. Philander Hazen and Miss Stubbs Are Married Sunday.**

The following cards, announcing the marriage of Mr. Philander Hazen, brother of Mr. Henry Hazen of this city and well known in this vicinity, have been received from Tampa, Florida, by his Marion friends:

Married,
Sunday Evening,
October fourteenth, nineteen hundred,
by Rev. William Wilson De Hart,
Mr. Philander Fox Hazen,
to
Miss Smithey Rahoura Stubbs.
At Home, Palmetto Hotel,
Wednesday Evenings.

## COMPANY D

**Holds a Target Shoot at the Durfee Farm Wednesday.**

Company D held a target practice Wednesday afternoon at the Durfee farm on Mt. Vernon avenue, for the purpose of selecting the men to go to Newark to the state target practice. Elmer Hemmerly, quartermaster sergeant, won the first place in the shoot and will be the representative. Five rounds were shot at 200 yards, and out of a possible twenty-five Hemmerly scored twenty, which is a very good score.

Jay Houseworth was next to Hemmerly with a score of seventeen out of twenty-five. He too stands a chance of going to Newark. A tabulated account of the scores made by each company is sent to the regimental headquarters, and the three highest men represents the regiment at large. If Hemmerly is high enough to be one of the three high men of the regiment it will leave Houseworth to represent company D.

There were forty members of the company present at the practice. Frank Dodge was the only member who succeeded in getting a bullet into the bull's eye.

# HANGED BY A MOB

Fratus Warfield Attempts To Break into the Home of Young White Woman in Kentucky.

HE IS FINALLY SCARED AWAY

**Warfield Is Captured and Placed in Jail—About Midnight a Mob of About One Hundred and Fifty Overpowers the Jailer and the Lynching Follows.**

Elkton, Ky., Oct. 18.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, Fratus Warfield, a negro, twenty-three years old, was taken from the county jail and hanged by a mob. Last Tuesday the negro went to the home of a young white farmer, about three miles from this place, and finding no one at home but the wife and her little babe, attempted to frighten her into letting him into the house. He did not succeed in getting in, and after trying to break in the door and threatening to kill her, he went away.

A lady living near by happened to pass near the house, and it is thought that the negro, seeing her, became frightened and left. Warfield was captured yesterday and placed in jail here.

Last night a mob of about 150 men overpowered the jailer and getting the keys quietly took the prisoner to a grove near town where he was found hanging this morning.

The Marion Manufacturing company has begun on next season's work with a full force of men at nine hours a day. The time of working will be increased to ten hours as soon as the new stock arrives.

PAO-TING-FU, THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF FIELD MARSHAL VON WALDERSEE'S PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

ALTHOUGH the United States, Russia and Japan have ceased offensive warfare against the Chinese, the other allies under Field Marshal von Waldersee are making Pao-Ting-Fu, where 2,000 native converts were massacred recently, the objective point of a punitive expedition. Pao-Ting-Fu is about 95 miles southwest of Peking.

# THE ART GALLERY

Proves To Be an Attractive Feature of a Reception Tendered Pastor Shoonover.

IN THE VILLAGE OF GREEN CAMP

**Everybody in the Little Town Seems To Be Delighted Over the Proposed Electric Line—A Birthday Party Is Celebrated at the Home of Little Willie Kepler.**

Green Camp, Oct. 17.—A reception was tendered Rev. M. and Mrs. Schoonover last Wednesday evening, which was enjoyed by about one hundred guests.

The art gallery in an upper room of the parsonage was the center of attraction, and very instructive. Mrs. Nora Black, Mrs. F. Cobb and Mrs. Schoonover had charge of the gallery.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolfinger, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kribbler and family, Mr. and Mrs. Freemont Welch and baby, and Mrs. Charles McElroy were a few of the many who attended the Richwood fair.

Mrs. Z. K. Corey and daughter visited at Jerome this week.

Everybody in Green Camp is smiling over the proposed street car line.

The first quarterly meeting of the Green Camp M. E. charge will be held at Findlay chapel October 27-28. Dr. L. A. Bell will be present at both services.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet at Mrs. M. Meyers' November 1. Every member is requested to be present to help arrange for election dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfinger of Marion visited Mr. Wolfinger's parents, Mr. C. Wolfinger, west of town.

Mrs. Zoa Pettit has been unable to attend school on account of sickness.

Mrs. Ruth Brisker, Mrs. Clara Zeis and daughter took dinner at the P. J. Stockwell home Sunday.

The birthday party given Willie Kepler at his home was well attended. Refreshments were served. Those present were Madge Cole, Zella Walker, Gertie Johnston, Blanch Thomas, Maud Ferrin, Mary Finch, Marie McLeroy, Nellie Wilson, Sylvia Temple, Della Hassler, Ira Drake, Nellie Somerlot, Arthur Moore, Arliss Porter, Walter Brisker, Orion White, Floyd Coswell, George Dutton, Milton Finch, Get Dutton and Dan Finch.

Mr. Hiram Hathaway of Byron, Michigan, is visiting his niece north of this village.

## CHICAGO PROFESSOR

**Says Rockefeller Is of More Value to Mankind Than Shakespeare.**

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs of the University of Chicago, whose statement that John D. Rockefeller was of greater value to the human race than Shakespeare, has written an open letter in which he attempts to defend his statement against the attacks of numerous critics who assailed his position. He says:

"The age is primarily industrious. The religious and political questions that concern us are largely traditional; the new, the profound, the far-reaching questions are industrial. The industrial energy is crossing the currents of traditional, aristocratic, leisuristic tendency, and threatens to overwhelm the old ideals altogether. I do not hesitate to place by the side of the poetic materials cherished by monarchy the more material and commercial materials that pertain to the activity of democracy. There are inventions, scientific discoveries and appliances, the law of control, commercial systems, capitalistic and labor organizations. The rewards of wealth and power accrue today in master minds, the creating, organizing intellects. Such mentality is today as rare, as conspicuous as poetic genius at any time."

## THE OUTLOOK

**Is Good for Settlement of McKibben Ditch Matter.**

The county commissioners of Morrow county were in the city Thursday holding a joint session with the local county board of commissioners.

The two boards have been trying for two years to make a joint settlement on the McKibben ditch, which is constructed in part of each county, but so far have failed.

The fact that the season's street fairs are about over should not be considered in connection with the expressed determination of the county commissioners to close up the matter at once.

**To the Public.**

Having disposed of the J. Hood & Son hardware store to Messrs. Ryan & Burke, I desire to thank all our friends and old customers who have patronized the store in the past, and extend to the new firm my good will and best wishes for their success. All persons who are indebted to J. Hood & Son will please call at the old stand and settle same, and any person holding claims against said firm will present same for payment.

282-t2&wk Mrs. Jane Hood.

**Arm Lacerated.**

Irene Woodcock fell down stairs Tuesday night and severely lacerated one of her arms. It required ten stitches to close the wound.

**Eightieth Birthday.**

Jacob Lill, residing three miles south of Marion, celebrated his eightieth birthday Wednesday.


The Warner & Edwards Store.

## High Grade Tailored Suits

## Costumes

In Coverts, Venetians and Cheviots, fly front, reefer, tight fitting and blouse effects. We quote only two of the popular numbers.

## Blouse Suits

In national blue, golden brown and black, from fine sponged Venetian, cut in the most approved style, **$13.50**

## Pebble Cheviots

In a firm quality of black Pebble, with tight fitting jacket and plain skirt with lapped seams. It shows first quality and finest workmanship, **$16.50**

## Warner & Edwards.

Lace Curtains 25 cents per Pair.

30 Days Only.

Our wagon is ready to start for them.

Anthony's Laundry.

230 E. Center St. Phone 1283.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

## Dress Goods.

The prices we are making on Dress Goods and our immense assortments are drawing great crowds to this store.

Royal Satin finished

## Venetians

A material for tailor-made suits, 54 inches wide, as handsomely finished as a $2 00 Broad Cloth and more durability. We show this aristocratic cloth in shades of brown, blue, green, mode and castor at

**$1.25**

Black Cheviot, very extra quality in both the plain and Pebble Cheviot, shrunk and sponged, 52 inches wide, at

**$1.00**

Satin Soliel in black and eight different winter colors, 40 inches wide, at

**50c**

## Uhler & Phillips.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# WOMAN'S WORLD.

## CLEVER YOUNG WOMAN WHO WILL FINISH HER MUSIC IN BERLIN.

**A Hint to Social Aspirants—Advice to Women Graduates—Children and Death—Let Them Play Together—Women in Spain and Cuba.**

Among the younger set of society in this city there is no one in whose future patrons and lovers of music are more interested than in that of Miss Edyth May Glover of 215 West Ninety-first street, who for four years has been the favorite pupil of Scharwenka.

Miss Glover expects to go to Berlin early this winter, where she will complete her musical education. Then she hopes to appear in concert.

Miss Glover's skill as a pianist has been manifest since earliest childhood. Before she had reached her seventh year she was able to pick out on the piano the popular tunes and airs. Re-

EDYTH MAY GLOVER.

cently Miss Glover has been confused with a mysterious young woman who has been doing charitable work in the city hospitals and whom the patients call "the angel with the divine complexion."

"I'm not the angel," laughed Miss Glover yesterday, "for I've never been in a hospital in my life."

Still Miss Glover's life has not been devoid of charitable acts. Many an east side child holds in reverential memory the fair young girl whose delightful playing has been one of the chief features at the different holiday entertainments of the Little Mothers' association.

"It is a pleasure to make those children happy for a time, and it is only right that I should share whatever gift of music I may have with them," said Miss Glover.

Miss Glover is well known in society. She is a tall, graceful girl of engaging manners, and while abroad will visit her uncle, Commander Richardson Clover, the American naval attache at the court of St. James. She will be presented at one of the queen's drawing rooms next spring.—New York Journal.

**A Hint to Social Aspirants.**

Those who are socially ambitious might score a point by noticing that it is a distinct advantage to do one thing well, especially if it happens to be some game or sport which for the moment has a decided vogue. Even if they cannot excel, by taking up the newest fad among the first enthusiasts they acquire a certain position. A pretty widow, whom nobody knew, rented a cottage this summer in a smart and exclusive neighborhood. She was exceedingly ladylike in her appearance, and the appointments of her household, so far as could be judged by her equipages, dress and demeanor, were unexceptionable. Still, no one happened to know her, and consequently no one visited her. Just about this time the craze for bridge whist seized its votaries, and the aristocratic little watering place, which always took up with enthusiasm everything that was fashionable, started a class and got Mr. ——, the famous teacher, to come to them for a fortnight's lessons, his engagements not permitting him to stay longer. He arrived, and the first thing he asked for was that Mrs. N., the interesting little widow, should be invited to join the class.

"I taught her in London last spring," he explained, "and she was one of my best pupils. If you can get her to join, she will do you more good than I can, as she will be here all summer."

The women consulted. Of course it would not do to attempt obviously to make use of a stranger whom they felt they had neglected. The only possible thing would be to call, invite her to a few dinners and then ask her to join their class. This was done, and as Mrs. N. was really a nice little person, with nothing about her family or herself that could be found fault with, her only disadvantage being that she was not in their set, the women of Summer Beach, like all converts, became enthusiastic over their new acquisition, who, outside of her superiority as a bridge whist player, was clever enough to seize her opportunity. No party was complete without her, and before the season was over she was an acknowledged member of one of the most exclusive sets of Summer Beach.—New York Tribune.

**Adviser to Women Graduates.**

The post of "adviser to graduate women students at Columbia college," which has just been created, has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. E. R. Darrach, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., who is widely known from her long connection with the Arthur Gilman school. Mrs. Darrach said to a Tribune reporter that, so far as she knows, this appointment is the first of the kind to be made and grew out of the necessities of the case.

"The graduate students have no connection with Barnard," she said, "and both Dr. and Mrs. Low felt that the many young women who come to a college and have no friends in the world feel more at ease to know that there was a woman to whom they could go for friendly counsel, in illness or other need.

"I shall advise them about boarding houses, making a list of suitable ones, so that they shall not get into undesirable places, and shall try to help them in any social perplexities."

The need of such an office has not yet been demonstrated, as the term has only begun, but it is expected that its value will soon be recognized, as there is a large body of the students for whose especial benefit it was established. In other colleges the same necessity does not exist, as they are either frankly coeducational, in which case there are dormitories with their women superintendents, as at the Northwestern university, or entirely separate, with the students living in the college buildings, as at Wellesley and Vassar.

The nearest approach to the idea of the students' asylum is found in the system instituted some years ago in Harvard for the undergraduates, whereby certain professors were made advisers. At first the boys objected somewhat, but before long they became on the most friendly terms with their mentors and felt it no derogation to their manly dignity to consult them on any occasion.

**Children and Death.**

It is to me a terrible thought that little children must know about death before they can comprehend what it really means. I remember that my little sister and I went out to build a playhouse in a quiet spot in the woods. We were interrupted by a rabbit which sprang from the bushes near by, rolled over several times before us, then lay quite still. As long as I live I shall never forget that scene nor the last struggle for breath the rabbit made. There was no more playing for us that day. We made a grave for the rabbit, all the while speculating as to the cause of its death and wondering if we might not go that way also. Our whole day was filled with thoughts such as children should never have. It is best never to let children see a very sick person or a lunatic. They never forget first impressions of this sort, and, if they are inclined to be nervous or hysterical, it may affect them all their lives. Children also remember the first novel they read, and for that reason the greatest care should be taken as to the literature within their reach. I shall never forget a novel that my playmate and I found and read together and how we exited because the people in it were so wicked. I was only 11 years of age, but the view of the world which I obtained from that book remains impressed vividly upon my mind.—Letter in Housekeeper.

**Let Them Play Together.**

By all means let boys and girls have their plays as far as possible. Brothers are too apt to feel that there are only a few pleasures that their sisters may share with them, when, rather, there are only a few which they may not. It is an important part of the education of boys and girls that they play together. Their differences of temperament and training are invaluable by way of exchange.

As the children grow older a whole vista of intellectual play opens before them. To own a printing press in common is an excellent thing. Paper money and checks can be printed with which, with a little instruction, banks may be managed. A real estate business may be conducted with full lots and parlor building sites advertised on posters, or if these plays become too engrossing and too serious an interest be shown in the amassing of fortunes a story book may be first collaborated and then printed. Such a souvenir of childish companionship would be most dearly cherished in later years. The reading of "Little Women" will suggest the delights of a weekly newspaper after the order of the one the March sisters conducted so ably. There are endless uses to which one may put a small font of type. Its very possession is inspiring.—Harper's Bazar.

**Frenchwomen and Athletics.**

Somewhat late in the day our French friends are worrying themselves as to the effects produced upon womanhood in the future by the athletic tendencies and outdoor sporting proclivities of the girl of the present day. Will she marry? Will she make a good mother? Will she become unsympathetic? These are a few of the questions to which answers have been invited by means of a symposium in a prominent French journal. It is gratifying to find that the majority of eminent men and women who have replied are in favor of outdoor exercise of all kinds for the gentler sex. The general opinion seems to be that it makes women more companionable, rids them of "nerves," stimulates their individuality and makes them better mothers, because they learn to understand their children better than women who are boxed up with domestic trivialities and the illnesses that result to much extent from lack of fresh air and immediate contact with nature. Even Professor Max Nordau, who is by no means generous to women, as a rule, admits that sport does not dewomanize woman, and approbation from such a quarter is praise indeed. After this we may cycle, fish, row, hunt and ride with a feeling of absolute confidence.—Woman's Journal.

**Women in Spain and Cuba.**

What can a young girl do in Spain under conditions of scarcity of work and existing prejudice?

There remain to her no other resources than the theatrical profession, the position of waitress in coffee rooms (limited to the sprightly) and the national dance either in their own or in a foreign land; hence a Frenchman, seeing a Spanish woman, thinks only of a dance and a guitar.

Women who desire to labor and preserve their virtue find only sewing to do and destroy their lungs for the price of a peseta (19½ cents) a day.

In Cuba the condition of women differs but little from that of her Spanish sister, the difference being in favor of the latter, for, outside of the great cigar factories in cities where such are to be found, there are no industries in which women can obtain employment. Teaching, music and painting offer a very limited field for the activities of women, while the profession of seamstress furnishes a resource to which the pay is almost nothing.

The proximity of the United States and the closer relations now being established between the island and the continent will doubtless contribute to alleviate the fate of the Cuban woman. Nevertheless this belongs to a remote future. Today no means leading to woman's emancipation are in sight.—Translated From the Spanish in El Nuevo Pais of Havana by Louis Muertz.

**Jessie Benton Fremont.**

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, now living in Los Angeles with her daughter, is crippled permanently, the result of an accident early this summer. Mrs. Fremont is now about 70 years of age and is one of the few survivors of those who went to California in the forties, when serious danger was connected with the trip. Her name is identified with the great exploits of her husband, and it is part of the preparations for nearly every important state celebration to send a special invitation to Mrs. Fremont to be present. These invitations for the past several years, however, have been merely matters of form, for Mrs. Fremont has long ago retired from the eyes of the public, as far as she is permitted to do so. Her health, while good for one of her years, has not been such as to justify her in using her strength at public celebrations, although she often sends letters to be read as part of the programme. Her mental faculties are as bright as ever, and she takes the prospect of passing the remainder of her days as a cripple very philosophically. Her general health, however, has been much impaired as a result of the accident, and she will probably never be as strong again.

**An Energetic Woman.**

A Georgia woman, Miss Rutherford, received premiums amounting to $150 on 700 exhibits at the recent Georgia state fair. Among the articles shown were canned goods, pickles and jellies of all kinds and descriptions, dried fruits and vegetables, wines and vinegars, three kinds of soap, a cake (in wax) invented by herself, and cake that had been baked in it; fruits, vegetables and needle and fancy work. Of the dried fruits and vegetables there were 45 varieties. Among the needlework were silk quilts made of fine scraps of silk, many of which had been in the family for half a century. Her display of crochet work included 168 patterns. There were wreaths of pressed flowers, seeds and peas. The latter were worked into the legend, "Peas, the Clover of the South."

**Cigarettes After Dinner.**

Ladies who have a penchant for cigarette smoking and plead that it soothes their nerves to indulge in the habit may be interested to learn that a professor of psychology has arrived at the conclusion that this passion for cigarettes is an evil that requires combating no less than the drink craving. He has devoted himself to discovering a means of curing it, being persuaded that unless it is severely checked coming generations must suffer. He purposes to place victims, male and female, under hypnotic influence and give them a "moral abhorrence" of the cigarette habit.

**For the House Beautiful.**

General richness prevails everywhere in house decoration, and this winter will bring forth artistic paperings, beautiful carpets and pretty hangings to complete the house beautiful. The use of mercerized cotton will bring all this beauty within the reach of the most economical housekeeper, and it almost requires the skill of an expert to discriminate between the mercerized fabric and the genuine silk original. Among the novelties are tapestry effects which have lovely soft colorings and designs copying old tapestries.

The new season brings with it the idea of combining two or more colors in a single gown. The skirt must be in one color only, but in the bolero or Eton many combinations are allowable, and, in fact, to have the jacket ultra fashionable it must contrast somewhat with the skirt, usually in the collar, revers and lower part of the sleeves.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for mushroom sauce. To a pint of brown sauce add one cupful of canned mushrooms cut up very fine. Stir the mixture well; add a couple of teaspoonfuls of worcestershire sauce and one tablespoonful of wine. Bring to a boil and serve at once.

The Duchess of Marlborough, whose husband has just been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, is a Vanderbilt of New York. The Springfield Republican says, "American girls will now preside in a social way over two of Britain's problems—Ireland and India."

The fondness for khaki in England has extended to tablecloths, and this material has been recently used for this purpose at some big affairs. Red silk in centerpieces and strips was used for decorating.

# SHE SEEKS HISTRIONIC FAME

**Another Heiress and Society Belle Has Gone on the Stage.**

**Her Ambition Is Gratified—Miss Dorothy Paget Will Play Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."**

Another well known society belle has forsaken the drawing room for the stage and at present is seeking histrionic fame with Louis James and Kathryn Kidder in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The young lady referred to is Miss Jane Oakes, who in private life is Miss Dorothy Paget of St. Louis. She is a reigning beauty and was one of the season's debutantes of 1898.

The appearance of Miss Paget brings out an interesting story. She comes of a wealthy family, being the daughter of Christian Paget, Jr., the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, and a graduate of Vassar. She has left a

MISS DOROTHY PAGET.

home of luxury and ease to undertake a career that offers hardships and toil. Never having appeared before the footlights as a professional, her progress will be watched with interest.

The society girl's parents and friends were bitterly opposed to her going upon the stage and used every endeavor to prevent her taking the step, but when her parents saw that their daughter was determined they relented, and they are now quite enthusiastic and will do all in their power to keep the miss in her chosen profession.

Miss Paget, whose stage name is Jane Oakes, will play the part of Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

**The "Chamber of Horrors."**

Long since the family album, with its ghastly collection of aunts and uncles, was relegated to the dim recesses of cabinets, but a fresh photographic terror is coming upon us which threatens to be an even worse affliction than the "chamber of horrors," as a humorous friend once described her album. This is the family biograph. The latest fad is to be biographed instead of having a more or less fancy still life photograph taken, and a little machine is already on sale for drawing room purposes, so that your wedding, baby's baptism and baby's barking operations can be turned ad libitum on long suffering guests. A party may be biographed or a dance perpetuated—in short, a person or number of persons may henceforth be photographically shown to friends moving about as we are accustomed to see them instead of merely staring vacantly out of a frame. Only one foresees much boredom ahead. The album could be hurriedly turned over; the biograph will have to be endured to the end.

**A New Way to Curl the Hair.**

Curl papers, crimping pins and kid rollers are now things of the past, for they have been ousted by a new device that does the work equally well and is decidedly pretty in the bargain. The new arrangement consists of a hollow tube about three inches long, with a narrow slit its entire length. Through this tube a piece of ribbon is run, with the ends left hanging. The hair is then wound tightly around the tube, the ribbon brought up through the slit, the ends tied in a pretty bow, the tube slipped out, and there you are. Another piece of ribbon is inserted in the tube, and it is ready for the next lock. When the operation is finished, the face is surrounded by a bewitching row of little bows, which are vastly becoming and much more comfortable to sleep on than any of the aforetime means of acquiring wavy tresses.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**The "Slip" For Sofa Cushions.**

The queen seems determined to foster every Irish industry. Not long ago she gave an order in the green isle for a number of embroidered white muslin "slip" covers for sofa pillows. American women who do not care to send to Ireland can embroider them easily for themselves by using the colored paper patterns that are ironed off on the muslin. This idea of white muslin over color is used a good deal in the British isles, and a room in Killarney House has all its furniture upholstered with white book muslin over Turkey red twill. The effect is a soft rose tint.

**Horace Greeley Answered.**

Horace Greeley once had a discussion with an advocate of woman suffrage shortly before the American civil war. He was losing, as his final argument, the inability of women to fight. "What would you do, for instance," he asked his friend, "in the event of war?" "Just what you would do, Mr. Greeley," she replied promptly. "I should stay in an office and write articles urging other people to go and fight."—Woman's Journal.

**An Amazon Episode.**

A party of women were going to the Paris exposition grounds in an omnibus and each one paid her own fare. When the driver collected the money from the box into which the fares were dropped, he found the amount short. He attempted to tell a woman seated nearest to him that one fare was missing. She told him she thought all had paid, but he shook his head decisively. "Non, non!" said he, who respected she turned to the others and asked them in French if they had all paid. The reply was a chorus of "Oui!" apparently from all sides, but the driver still protested. The passengers became indignant, the man shouted and gesticulated, and for awhile pandemonium reigned. Finally the driver yielded, though unwillingly, to the force of numbers and turned again to his horses, grumbling over the meanness of the foreign visitors. Meanwhile in a corner of the omnibus sat a little American woman, wide eyed and astonished, the only passenger who did not know a word of French. When quiet was restored, she said gently to Dutiste: "Well, really, I don't know what all that fuss was about; but now that it is all over, will you please hand up my fare? I haven't had a chance to pay it yet, that horrid man seemed to be so impatient about something!"

**Her Lucky Chance.**

Chicago has some dirty streets, and much of the paving is in bad condition, but Dean Stubbs may well be given to understand here and now that chivalry is still abiding with us. A Northwestern elevated express train stopped at Chicago avenue yesterday morning, and a woman who must have weighed about 317 pounds without her fall jacket on got aboard. She was not a tall woman. Gaze with your mind's eye at the broad side of a load of hay with a pumpkin on top of it, and you will have before you such a picture of the lady as an impressionist of the advanced school would make.

It happened that every seat in the car which she entered was occupied, and for a moment she stood alone in the aisle, the only passenger who was not receiving all that the night invested at the gate called for.

Two young men who seemed to be strangers sat near the spot where the fat lady stood. They looked at her and then at each other and, without saying anything, got up. The woman glanced at the place they had vacated as if measuring it with her eye and then sat down, saying:

"Thank you, gentlemen! I ate so glad you were sitting together."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**A Trunk For Baby.**

The latest thing is the trunk for the baby. It contains the baby's belongings and nothing else. It is rather a diminutive affair, about the size of an ordinary hand trunk, but still large enough to hold the rubber bathtub in the bottom of it. As a baby has a good many things when he travels probably the special trunk fills a long felt want. A piece of baggage belonging to an infant seen attracted some attention at one of the seaboard hotels recently. On the end was printed the name in white letters, and it looked different from the regulation travel scarred box as it was mounted on the top of the express wagon. Another growing necessity for the baby is the pillow and veil. When the baby is quite small, fashion requires that it be carried on a pillow, and a white lace veil is then thrown over baby, pillow and all. One of the newly devised presents for the occasion of the baby's christening is a $10 gold spoon. The feeding spoon has a loop handle and is quite unlike the teaspoon. In silver these spoons are very pretty and are far less expensive.

**Child Life in China.**

Its first great day, however, is when it is one month old. Then his head is shaved—all except the "soft spot"—its mother is up and around, and a reception is given to all its friends. All the expense the family can afford is lavished upon the dinner given on this day, with the positive assurance, if they are poor, that they will receive in presents and money more than double the expense both of the dinner and of the birth of the child, for it has become an unwritten law that each one invited shall bring to the feast at least twice what the dinner costs, and if they do not "come" they are expected to "send" or they "lose face." In families of the middle class—and that is what we are describing—the presents are of a useful nature, usually in the form of clothing or silver ornaments, which are always worth their weight in silver.—Harper's Bazar.

**Lady Harpist in the Queen's Band.**

Music lovers who know the splendid promenade concerts at Queen's hall, London, will be glad to hear that the beautiful Miss Miriam Timothy, whose performances on the harp have been a feature of these concerts for several years past, has now the honor of playing in her majesty's private band.

The post of harpist to the queen has for many years been held by Mr. Thomas, who retired early in the present year, his place being taken by his clever pupil, Miss Timothy, who is the first lady musician to appear in the queen's band. Although he has retired, Mr. Thomas still retains the title of the queen's harpist. This new appointment, which at the beginning of the queen's reign would have been considered scarcely respectable, is still another proof that her majesty is more and more inclined to utilize the services of competent ladies.

**Nearly a Hundred Years Old.**

Lady Georgiana Grey of England, who died recently, was born in 1801. In her youth she was pronounced a famous beauty. At Hampton Court, where she was the oldest resident, every one loved her.

# FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

**Did the Raindrops Teach Them?**

The children in New York who attend the public schools where there are no shower baths should go to Madison square some bright, windy morning and watch the sparrows at the fountain there to "see how they do it." At this particular fountain the basin of the pool rises and falls as if struggling with an unmentionable inward emotion for, wonders what causes it. Suddenly it is relieved by a solid stream from the very center, shooting upward 20 feet, then a puff of air comes, and then it breaks and falls in a shower. Then the pool heaves and swells and again the water shoots upward, to fall back into the pool.

But about the sparrows and their lesson in shower baths. Stand aside a little and you will see a group of three or four of the plump little brown fellows perched together on the railing

THE SPARROWS BATHING.

which surrounds the pool. Observe carefully, and you will see them make their calculation, watching the solid stream of water as it shoots upward, darting swiftly forward as it pauses and then fluttering underneath as it breaks in a million harmless, delicious drops. Then another dash, and they are safe on the railing directly across the pool from where they started. They will do it again. Watch them! Can you doubt that these little birds, who can take care of themselves in this great city, really "thought" it out and know by experience to avoid the heavy stream from below and to get their shower of drops from above, or do you think it was just the rain that told them?—Andrew Burleigh Clayton in St. Nicholas.

**A Bicycle Clock.**

The most wonderful and probably the most unique clock in existence, as described by the French papers, is one that has just been completed by Alphonse Dubaned in Paris. It stands 12 feet high and is entirely composed of bicycles and their component parts. The framework of the clock is an immense bicycle wheel around which are arranged 12 ordinary sized wheels, all fitted with pneumatic tires. An inner rim within the large wheel bears the various figures which indicate the hours and minutes which are constructed of crank rods. The hands are made of the steel piping which is used for the framework of bicycles. The minute strokes on the dial are small nickel plated spokes. The top of the clock is an arrangement of 12 handle bars.

The clock strikes the hours and the quarters, bicycle bells, of course, ranking the chimes. The pendulum is made of a bicycle wheel and the pendulum rod of various portions of a bicycle frame. The whole mechanism is said to work perfectly through being regularly and frequently oiled.

**Chinese Legend of the Pleiades.**

In China, according to a native legend, long before the Caucasians were born there were seven sisters who lived on the banks of the Yellow river. In order that they might attain the greatest glory in the world to come they vowed that they would never marry. But the parents, having very different ideas, betrothed the eldest to a highly desirable young man of their acquaintance. Obedience is one of the greatest virtues of the Chinese, so the girl was compelled to give her consent. She told her sisters that they would never see her again and promptly jumped into the Yellow river. After a short consultation they concluded to follow her. That night, for the first time, seven bright new stars were seen in the sky, and that is why only the Chinamen really know how the Pleiades first came to be added to the number of stars.

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**Ancient Cats.**

A mummy cat is a very curious thing. Tons of these embalmed creatures were brought to England a few years ago to be ground into bone manure. What an unromantic ending after 4,000 years' mummification! Some of the cats were bound with the ears standing erect, others laid flat. The cloths were still adhering to the mummies, though in one shipload, supposed to contain 180,000 cats, very few really complete specimens could be found.

It is supposed that the cats were of the species known as Felis maniculata, a kind formerly found in north Africa, and probably tamed by the ancient Egyptians, from which we get our domesticated puss.

As early as 1000 B. C. tablets record that cats were kept in the Egyptian temples as an object of worship; hence their conversion into mummies.

"I am the mother of four children," writes Mrs. Euphemia Falconer, of Trent, Muskegon Co., Mich. "My first two babies were still-born, and I suffered severe pains but death. My friends all thought I could never recover. I was reduced to ten pounds. When I was three months along for my third child I was taken with hemorrhage or flooding and came near having a miscarriage from female weakness. For two months I was under the care of our doctor, but was getting weaker all the time until one day I happened to come across one of your little books and I read it through, and the next day I sent and got three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of 'Pellets.' I improved so fast I continued to take your medicine until baby was born, and he is healthy and all right. My health has been good ever since. I now weigh 165 pounds."

***"Favorite Prescription" makes Weak Women Strong, and Sick Women Well.***


# FASHION NOTES.

**Long Scarfs Much Employed—New Neck Chains.**

Long scarfs of lace or of mousseline de soie or crepe de chine incrusted with lace are among the prettiest of fashionable accessories. They are draped upon the bodice in all sorts of fashions or form a wrinkled corselet with long ends hanging upon the skirt.

Neck chains of excessive length are still worn. The newest are rather heavy, and the jewels, which are placed at intervals, are set in little square medallions. Two shades of gold or gold and platinum are often combined.

Silk crocheted or knitted bags embroidered with steel, jet or gold beads and

TEA GOWN.

finished with a fringe of the same kind are again carried, for the fashionable skirt does not really admit a pocket—in fact, it is hardly possible to so place a pocket now that it will be invisible, which is, of course, essential. These bags are often worn at the belt, suspended by a chain.

Today's illustration shows a tea gown of brocbe silk. It is of the princess form, a little loose in front and fastened at the side under cogailles of lace. Around the foot are three bands of embroidered insertion. The yoke is of silk covered with guipure applications and bordered with a double bertha of mousseline de soie. The short sleeves of brocbe silk are cut away to show undersleeves of plaited mousseline de soie finished with a double ruffle of the same goods.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

**The Shoe and the Woman.**

Hereupon I ventured to reason with the woman.

"Your conventional immunities," I urged, "are not compatible with the new responsibilities which you seek to assume! That is where the shoe pinches!"

The woman gave me a withering look.

"Pinches?" she exclaimed, most scornfully. "It's a mile too big! I could wear two sizes smaller!"

Oh, what a futile thing mere logic seemed, now!—Detroit Journal.

**Good Advice.**

The Burglar—Say, mister, yer hadn't orter leave yer winder open like this. Somebody might come in.—Exchange.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

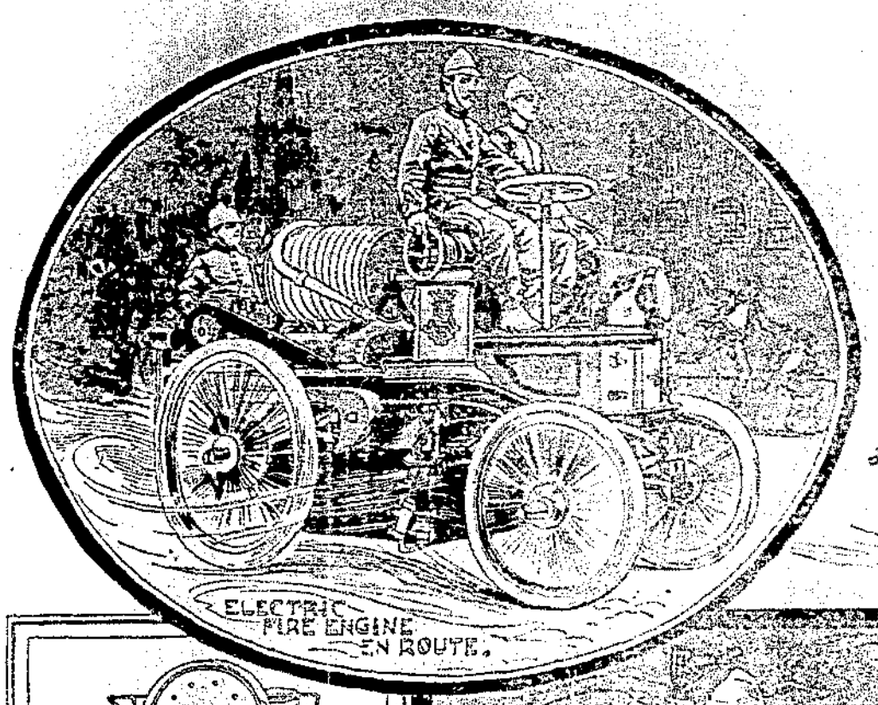
# THE AUTOMOBILE AS AN AID TO FIRE FIGHTING

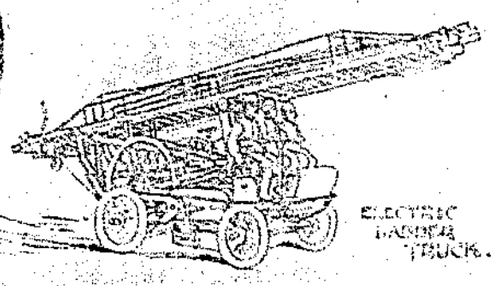
IT WAS announced not long ago that the mechanicians of Paris had at last solved the problem upon which they had been at work for years—of inventing an electrical fire apparatus to supplant the steam engine and meet in every feature the requirements of a machine that should go to a fire more quickly and have a stream of water ready on ahead of all others. They have at last produced an equipment that has satisfied the Parisian engineers so perfectly that he is destroying practically changing the entire system of the French capital and substituting the new inventions for the old, which he now regards as obsolete.

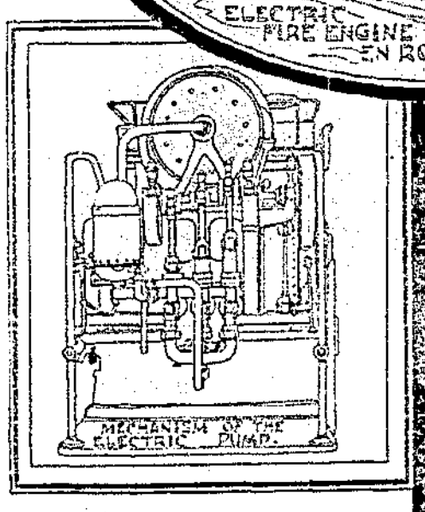
Inventive man has so accustomed us to new and startling objects and wonder follows wonder in such rapid succession that we have in a sense become loose from the actual impossibility of "keeping track" of what scientific genius evolves. It was to be expected that in the natural order of development automobilism would not stop until the whole domain of traction and propulsion by artificially generated power should be completely conquered, and the hitherto indispensable animals, such as the horse, mule, ox, donkey and all of that genus, should be relegated to the rear. But, as is usually the case, when theory becomes an actuality, the concrete invention was received with a start of surprise.

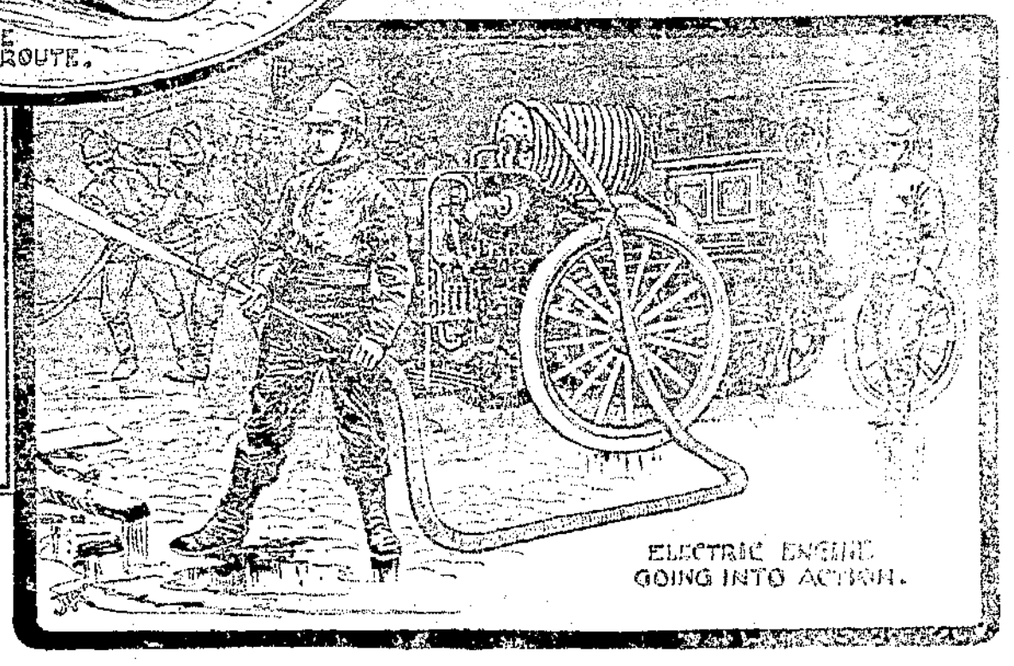
Everybody is aware of the immense strides made by artificial locomotion in the past two years, but few recall that, while automobilists may now be numbered by thousands and self propelling vehicles are to be seen on every hand, a very successful automobile omnibus was running in Paris 25 years ago. The French have led to the race from the beginning, and the first long road journey for automobiles was that from Paris to Brest in 1891. Three years later a series of auto races was initiated, and in 1895 was formed the Automobile club, which now contains more than 2,000 members. A recent estimate places the amount of capital employed in the manufacture of automobiles in France alone at more than $50,000,000, and the number of workmen at 50,000. This country is pressing the Frenchmen hard in the matter of speedy and elegant vehicles, as well as in the aggregate of capital and skilled workmen employed, while England is a close third in this production and use of automobiles. The vast number of millionaires and men of leisure in this country has given rise to numerous contrivances for the horse of having the greatest number of "chauffeurs," or scientific stokers, but so far France can boast the most daring and expert drivers in the world.

There are differences of opinion as to the relative merits of the various motor forces employed, and each type, whether of the steam, gasoline, petroleum, liquid air or electric, has its votaries. For long journeys it is universally conceded that steam or gasoline is preferable, but for territory where the "radius of action" is not great the electric is the favorite. The objection to the steamer is the time required to get up steam, and the gasoline machine is objected to because of the noise and the difficulty of speed regulation. The electric is free from both these objections, and is also free from odor, which is a drawback to the gasoline machine. The electric is also free from vibration, which is a drawback to the steamer. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying fuel and water, which is a drawback to the gasoline and steamer. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a fireman, which is a drawback to the steamer. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a mechanic, which is a drawback to the gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a driver, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a conductor, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a brakeman, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a fireman, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a mechanic, which is a drawback to the gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a driver, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a conductor, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine. The electric is also free from the necessity of carrying a brakeman, which is a drawback to the steamer and gasoline machine.



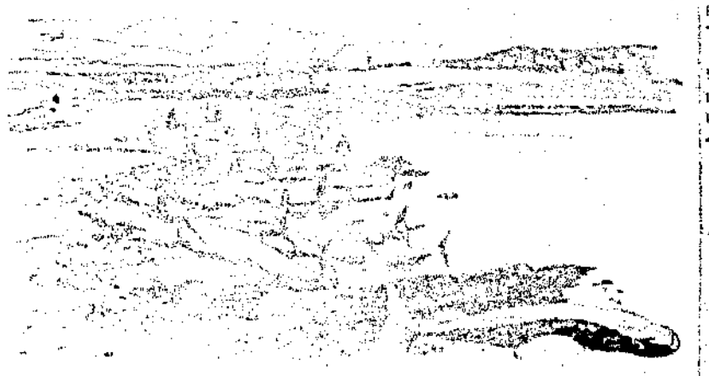


ELECTRIC HANDLE TRUCK.


MECHANISM OF THE ELECTRIC PUMP.


ELECTRIC ENGINE GOING INTO ACTION.

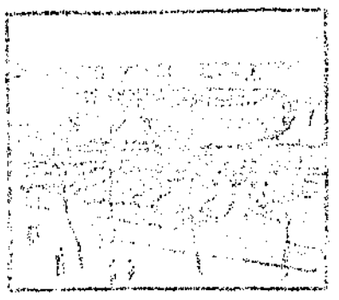
AN IMPERIALLY LICENSED BEGGAR.

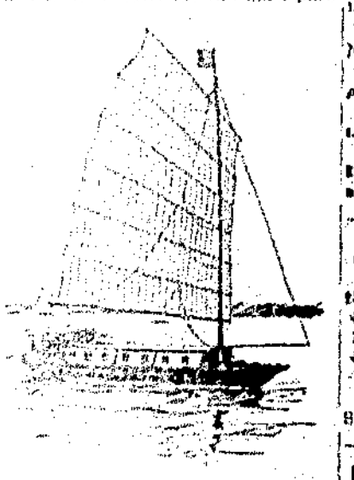
A SCHOOL OF WHALES CAPTURED BY WOMEN.



AN OPIUM DEN AT SHANGHAI.

A HOUSEBOAT ON THE YANG-TSE.





TOMMY ATKINS AND HIS FRIEND.

The renowned and redoubtable "Tommy Atkins," or common English soldier, is a kind hearted creature and, as set forth by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in his famous poem about "The Absent-Minded Beggar," has many fine qualities as well as little failings.

He is patient and enduring, tolerant and cheerful, in whatever part of the world he may be campaigning, and his fondness for pets is a charming trait of his character. There may have been instances of his seeming cruelty when

his blood was up in battle, but it was not premeditated, one may be sure, and his kindness to the little children of Bloemfontein and Pretoria have been frequently noticed by the war correspondents. The accompanying illustration shows a trooper of the Queen's own and one of his most recent "kids"—a small black boy no higher than his haversack—with whom he seems to be on most friendly terms.

ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN HEROINE.

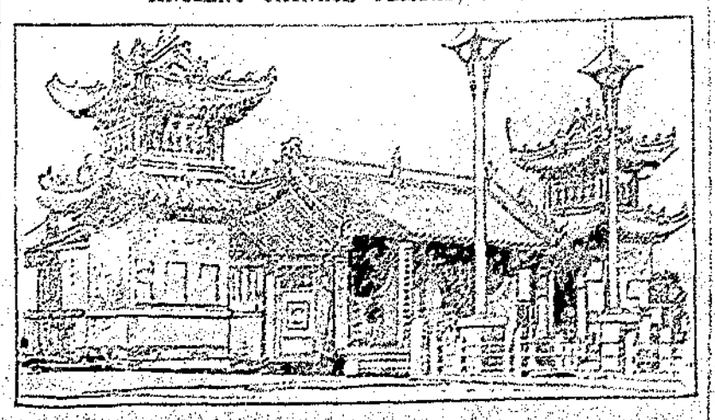
The women who fought on the Boer side in the South African war are almost "too numerous to mention," and a chapter might be written about them and their deeds alone. Indeed, one author has devoted a special chapter to the brave doings of the Boer women, and his book was written before the war had well begun at that.

The latest to claim our attention is Mrs. Otto Krantz, the wife of a professional hunter and trapper, who accompanied her husband throughout the entire campaign, from the very beginning in Natal to the last skirmish in the Orange Free State.

At the battle of Elandslaagte, where, it is admitted, occurred some of the hardest fighting of the war, Mrs. Krantz was by her husband's side continuously and bore her part uncomplainingly, fortunately escaping unhurt, though at times in the thick of the fight. As the illustration, reproduced from her latest photograph, shows, she is young and comely, especially feminine in attire as well as by nature, and hardly to be taken for a typical amazon.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

ANCIENT CHINESE TEMPLE, CHEI'U.



Here is the ancient temple of Chefu, China, in which, about 25 years ago, Li Hung Chang signed a convention for opening several new treaty ports and otherwise favoring foreign commerce. There are many abandoned temples throughout China, once attached to religious bodies that have somehow ceased to exist, or erected by worshipers who have disbanded, and these structures, like the palaces of former princes, are so numerous in the country adjacent to Peking that the legationers often occupy them as summer quarters and frequently hold picnics in the ample grounds by which they are surrounded.

MRS. "JOHN OLIVER HOBBES."

A certain feminine illsynerasy appears in the choice by several famous women during many years past of male first names, over which to put forth their literary productions. One of the well known names of this class is that of "John Oliver Hobbes," which was the nom de plume selected by Mrs. Craigie when she sent out the remarkable novel entitled "Some Emotions and a Moral," because she thought no publishers would take it if they knew it was written by a girl of 22. She was mistaken, however, for her books would have made their mark no matter how signed, or whether sent out as from the pen of man or woman. Mrs. "John Oliver Hobbes" Craigie is represented by those who know her as a very sensible, sweet natured woman. She is still young, keenly read and philosophic. The cut given herewith is a reproduction of Mrs. Craigie's latest photograph.

## THEY ALL SAY SO.

*Not Only in Marion, But in Every City and Town in the Union.*

If the reader took the time and trouble to ask his fellow residents of Marion the simple question given below, he would obtain the one answer. If he would read the statements now being published in Marion, which refer to this disease, it would surprise him to note that they would number scores. As many more could be had, but may be published, but in the meantime ask the first person you meet what ails backache? The answer will be, Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a citizen who endorses our claim:

Mr. J. S. Stone, at 224 Reed street, says: "Mrs. Stone suffered from pains over the kidneys and dull headaches. We learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and got them from W. H. Fox's drug store. They not only gave her relief from these troubles but they strengthened the kidneys and removed the nervousness which prevented sleep and caused weakness and depression. We can conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone in need of a kidney medicine."

For sale by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.


The board of pension examiners will hold a meeting Wednesday for the purpose of examining applicants for pensions.

## LOCAL TIME CARD

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Get time tables and all information from M. R. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

| West. | | East. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 6, | *10:00 am | No. 11, | *12:51 pm |
| No. 11, | 1:31 pm | No. 1, | *10:50 pm |
| No. 3, | *11:00 pm | No. 15, | * 2:40 pm |
| No. 1, | *11:51 pm | No. 13, | * 5:35 am |
| No. 87, | 7:10 am | | |

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:50 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 87 and 88 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 14 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | 7:26 am | No. 13, | 9:15 am |
| No. 5, | *10:23 am | No. 2, | 5:10 pm |
| No. 13, | 5:45 pm | No. 6, | *10:20 pm |
| No. 9, | *11:50 pm | No. 11, | 12:00 m |

No. 11, local, 12:55 pm.

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 88 and 13 run between Edison and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 87, 88, 14, 1, 6, 90 and 13 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

Effect, Sunday, May 20, at 5:39 p. m.

| Eastbound. | | Westbound. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 36, | 10:58 am | No. 11, | 6:15 am |
| No. 2, | * 3:25 pm | No. 39, | 10:27 am |
| No. 10, | 7:07 pm | No. 3, | *11:20 am |
| No. 18, | 10:55 pm | No. 35, | 4:23 pm |
| No. 54, | * 2:45 pm | No. 55, | *11:20 am |

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

| North. | | South. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 21, | 6:43 am | No. 30, | *6:35 am |
| No. 33, | *10:15 am | No. 32, | *10:15 am |
| No. 35, | *4:21 pm | No. 34, | 1:50 pm |
| No. 27, | 9:35 pm | No. 26, | * 7:00 pm |

Trains enter Union depot, Toledo and Columbus.

* Daily. Nos. 31 and 34 do not run on Sunday.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

| From Marion to | |
|---|---|
| Columbus and Delaware | 7:10 am |
| Sandusky and Bucyrus | 9:10 am |
| Zanesville and Shawnee | 1:09 pm |
| Cincinnati and Dayton | 12:07 pm |
| Columbus and Delaware | 12:09 pm |
| New York and Philadelphia | 5:40 pm |
| Kenova and Norfolk | 5:40 pm |
| Columbus and Delaware | 5:40 pm |
| Sandusky and Bucyrus | 1:20 pm |
| Bellevue and Sandusky | 7:10 pm |

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

E. M. Beale, agent.

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